

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Copyright 1924 by  
The Christian Science Publishing Society

BOSTON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 16, 1924—VOL. XVI, NO. 222

FIVE CENTS A COPY

## ICE AND WIND DELAY FLIERS INDEFINITELY

Moorings and Supplies Must  
Be Arranged at New  
Base

SMITH SAYS: PLENTY  
OF TIME IS LEFT

Italian Aviator Catches Up  
to Americans, While the Ar-  
gentinian Is in Siam

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16 (P)—De-  
parture from Reikjavik of the Amer-  
ican Army airplanes around the  
world may be delayed indefinitely to  
await improved conditions. It was  
learned by a message from Lieut.  
Lowell H. Smith, flight commander,  
received today by Major-General  
Patrick, chief of the Army Air  
Service.

Lieutenant Smith's message was  
sent via the Cruiser Milwaukee, and  
said:

"Schulze (Lieutenant Schulze, ad-  
vance officer) reports impossible to  
reach new base today because of  
ice, wind, ocean currents, Angmag-  
alik full of ice and no landing place  
for improvement. Will  
leave here soon as practicable."

Earlier in the week the fliers had  
hoped to get started on the next day  
on Thursday. Weather conditions  
caused a postponement to Friday  
and on that day a report reached  
Lieutenant Smith from Lieutenant  
Schulze that an open bay had been  
selected by the officers scouting to  
find a landing place. Until the new  
base can be provided with moorings,  
however, the fliers will remain in  
Iceland.

Destroyers Patrol  
Route to Labrador

ON BOARD U. S. LAWRENCE,  
OFF INDIAN HARBOR, Labrador.

The cruiser Richmond, flagship of  
the naval guard for the north Atlantic  
fleet, will relieve the destroyer  
Lawrence as station ship to receive  
the airmen at their first landing  
place on the American continent.  
The Richmond is believed here to be  
on the Iceland-Greenland patrol. The  
Lawrence will join the guard on the  
Iceland-Greenland patrol, standing  
100 miles off the Labrador coast.  
She will depart late tomorrow for  
her station.

The destroyers Coghlan, McFar-  
land, and Charles Aubrey, will be  
at intervals of 50 or 90 miles between  
the Lawrence and the cruiser Mil-  
waukee, which is to be 60 miles off  
the coast. The destroyers will be  
ordered to patrol the Cape Far-  
well section of the flight around the  
southern tip of Greenland to be  
detached from time to time to  
shut the patrol in Indian Harbor.

Ice Hinders Supply Transfer

REIKJAVIK, Iceland, Aug. 16 (P)—  
The boats from the American  
world fliers' supply ship at Angmag-  
alik, Greenland, failed to get  
through the ice to the new landing  
place, fifteen miles distant. The  
only hope of the aviators starting on  
their hop to Greenland tomorrow lies  
in the ice conditions becoming bet-  
ter immediately and the boats suc-  
ceeding in another attempt.

Units of the conveying naval  
squadron are stationed along the 500-  
mile all-water route, ready to aid  
the fliers in their journey. The  
American command of the world  
fliers were busy yesterday cheerfully  
preparing for their departure on the  
long-delayed hop from Iceland across  
the north Atlantic to Greenland. All  
the airmen were busy packing their  
trunks and the room of the hotel where  
they are stopping during the afternoon  
and none of them seemed worried  
about the success of the future laps  
of their flight.

Flight commander Lieutenant  
Lowell H. Smith spent most of the  
day studying his maps. Asked if he  
were not tired of the long halt at  
Reikjavik, he said he had plenty of  
time left for getting through. "I am  
not worried about that."

Lieut. Erik H. Nelson, returning  
from his last hop, said he hoped his  
next hop would be in America. Lieut.  
Leslie P. Arnold was busy engaged  
in bringing his diary up to date,  
while Lieut. John Harding Jr. said  
his only regret was that he had had  
to spend so much time in Reikjavik.  
He would have preferred to have the  
leisure time in Paris, he avowed.

Lieutenant Smith was interrupted  
pleasantly in his studies of his maps  
when a hotel maid brought him a  
letter containing a red rose, one of  
many which the fliers have received  
during their stay here.

Italian Aviator  
Arrives in Iceland

THORSHAVN, Faroe Islands, Aug. 16—Lieutenant Locatelli, the Italian  
aviator, flying across the Atlantic  
in the wake of the American  
Army world fliers, landed here yester-  
day, having flown from Stromness,  
Orkney Islands, in two hours,  
ten minutes. He had the honor of  
landing the first flying machine to  
visit the Faroe Islands, and was  
given an enthusiastic welcome by  
the natives. All the officials were  
absent from Thorshavn for the in-  
auguration of harbor work at Tran-  
sgvaag, but the islanders organized a  
demonstration of their own.

He is heading for Hoenf Horna-  
torv, Iceland, as his next intended  
petrol to reach Reikjavik by direct  
flight.

The Italian aviator left for Ice-  
land at 8:55 o'clock this morning,  
and passed the island of Myggenaes  
at 9:19 o'clock, with everything ap-  
parently going smoothly. He arrived  
at Hoenf Hornatorv, Iceland, at noon.

## San Francisco Losing Desirable Immigrants

By a Staff Correspondent

San Francisco, Aug. 15

PRESENT immigration regula-  
tions of the Department of  
Labor are "driving from the port  
of San Francisco a preferred class  
of English speaking people to Cana-  
dian ports, thereby working irre-  
parable harm and injury to com-  
merce and this port," according to  
telegrams sent to James J. Davis,  
United States Secretary of Labor,  
by commercial and shipping in-  
terests here.

The Oceanic Steamship Com-  
pany appears as the chief com-  
plainant. It is the only American  
company with direct steamship  
connections with Australia, New  
Zealand and other British do-  
minions. Competition with British  
and Canadian lines is keen, and the  
steamship companies charge de-  
partmental rulings favor Cana-  
dian ports.

The San Francisco Chamber of  
Commerce desires to back the ap-  
peal made by the Oceanic com-  
pany for regulations which would  
permit a visitor from Australia  
with passport valid for six months  
to land without being detained at  
Angel Island or obliged to furnish  
bonds.

## MOROCCO WAR IMPERILS HOME REGIME IN SPAIN

Exiled Editor Foresees Fall  
of Monarchy—Withdraw-  
al of Troops Advocated

By Special Cable

PARIS, Aug. 16—According to  
concurrent reports received here the  
Spanish situation is extremely grave.  
In Morocco there is a new drive  
against the Spanish occupants and  
against Gen. Primo de Rivera's de-  
sire to withdraw it may well be  
that the decision has been taken to  
late. There is a general rising which  
menaces the downfall of the direc-  
torate and perhaps the overthrow of  
the monarchy. Spanish affairs have  
been muddled so badly that another  
severe blow such as faces Spain in  
northern Africa must shake the  
whole Constitution.

Prof. Miguel de Unamuno, who  
was exiled and subsequently re-  
called by the editor of the Radical news-  
paper, Quotidien, from a lonely island,  
the Island of Fuerteventura, is pro-  
phesying a republican regime. Natu-  
rally his belief is based by his  
exile. But his significance is that  
he should be conducting from  
abroad a propaganda against the  
present regime. Openly the Spanish  
people are now aroused against King  
Alfonso.

Monarchy Impossible, Says Editor

The monarchy has become impos-  
sible in Spain, says Professor  
Unamuno. It is fallen into such dis-  
credit that it must disappear. As  
for Gen. Primo de Rivera, he un-  
derstands that he must make his  
departure. Nobody can place con-  
fidence in him. But the King is in-  
volved by the fact that he, himself,  
has been so badly handled that it is  
doubtful whether it can be restored.  
If once the constituent assembly is  
called the régime will be in peril.  
One of the men of the pronuncia-  
miento, against the monarchy, Unamuno,  
seeks to replace Gen. Primo de Ri-  
vera. It is General Cavallanti, chief  
of the military household of the King.  
He gave pledges even to the Liberals  
and promised to call a constituent  
assembly but his veritable object was  
to save the King. He proposed a na-  
tional ministry composed of men  
of all parties, including the extreme  
left. This project also failed. When  
Gen. Primo de Rivera was informed of  
these intrigues he asked that General  
Cavallanti be dismissed, which re-  
quest King Alfonso refused, and even  
when General Cavallanti, who was  
discouraged, asked permission to re-  
sign the King declined to receive his  
resignation.

Officials Realize Situation

The Moroccan debacle thus may  
have greater repercussions than  
would necessarily flow from a defeat  
abroad. Gen. Primo de Rivera en-  
countered a great deal of opposition  
on the part of his soldiers and offi-  
cers in his attempt to effect a retreat.  
He accomplished nothing. Politically  
Spain is now searching for the  
right denouement. The Constitution  
has been so badly handled that it is  
doubtful whether it can be restored.  
If once the constituent assembly is  
called the régime will be in peril.

One of the men of the pronuncia-  
miento, against the monarchy, Unamuno,  
seeks to replace Gen. Primo de Ri-  
vera. It is General Cavallanti, chief  
of the military household of the King.  
He gave pledges even to the Liberals  
and promised to call a constituent  
assembly but his veritable object was  
to save the King. He proposed a na-  
tional ministry composed of men  
of all parties, including the extreme  
left. This project also failed. When  
Gen. Primo de Rivera was informed of  
these intrigues he asked that General  
Cavallanti be dismissed, which re-  
quest King Alfonso refused, and even  
when General Cavallanti, who was  
discouraged, asked permission to re-  
sign the King declined to receive his  
resignation.

Holy War May Spread

There is undoubtedly developing  
an exceedingly difficult internal sit-  
uation which will be rendered im-  
possible if a sort of Holy War is con-  
tinued against the Spanish in Mo-  
rocco. Apparently all the tribesmen  
in the Spanish region are in arms.  
Even on the French side, precautions  
are being taken and extra troops  
have been hurried to the frontier.  
The warlike spirit of Rif may  
spread into the French zone. It is  
in these circumstances that Profes-  
sor Unamuno proclaims that the  
monarchy cannot last in Spain.

STATE TREASURER NAMED

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 16—Gov.  
Charles A. Templeton has appointed  
his executive secretary, Capt. Anson  
T. McCook of this city, as state  
Treasurer to succeed G. Harold Gil-  
patrick of Putnam, who resigned today.

## ARMS PARLEY CALL AWAITED AT WASHINGTON

President Believed Ready  
to Invite Nations—Debt  
Cancellation an Issue

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16—The call  
for a new conference for limiting  
the armaments of the world is ex-  
pected to be issued as soon as the  
details of the allied accord are com-  
plete.

Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of  
State, is believed to understand the  
views of the respective countries  
on this question and it is assumed  
here that the President would not  
have made the statement that he  
did in his speech if he had not been  
assured that the foreign powers  
would come into such a conference  
on terms agreeable to the United  
States.

There may be some differences of  
opinion as to how the words "when  
the reparations plan is in operation"  
are to be interpreted, but the assump-  
tion is that the call will not await  
the absolute settling in motion of the  
machinery, but will be issued during  
the campaign, although the confer-  
ence itself will probably not take  
place until after the election. While  
it is believed that the known de-  
termination of Mr. Coolidge to call  
such a conference will have a favor-  
able reaction throughout the coun-  
try, the intricacies and delicate  
situations of an international con-  
ference could not be risked during a  
domestic political campaign.

Question of Debt Cancellation

There is one point on which the  
American position is vulnerable.  
Congress has, as the President re-  
cently pointed out, prescribed the  
policy of noncancellation of debts,  
but in any international conference  
for the settlement of world condi-  
tions it is inevitable that the chief  
debtor countries, especially France,  
will bring up this matter as a basic  
one for whatever policies are pro-  
posed.

Mr. Hughes since his arrival in  
Washington, has had nothing to say  
for publication on international mat-  
ters. For the present he is standing  
on his first utterance when landing  
in New York as adequate until there  
have been further developments. It  
may be said on good authority that  
the Administration feels that the at-  
titude of the American Government  
was fully stated by Mr. Hughes in his  
speech at the Pilgrims' dinner in  
London, and the lines of policy laid  
down in that address will be fol-  
lowed until such time as a change  
of situation calls for modifications.

TUMULT AND MAYER  
NAMED RECEIVERS OF  
MIDDLE STATES OIL

Gov. Haskell's Career Had  
Meteoritic Career

NEW YORK, Aug. 16 (P)—Joseph  
P. Tumulty and Judge Julius M.  
Mayer, who were appointed yester-  
day as receivers for the Middle  
States Oil Corporation, will repre-  
sent stockholders and creditors in  
their efforts to untangle the affairs  
of the corporation. They are ex-  
pected to call a meeting soon to  
determine what steps should be  
taken.

The passing of Middle States Oil  
into the hands of receivers was the  
climax of the meteoric career of  
Charles N. Haskell, formerly Governor of  
Oklahoma, was the chairman of the  
board. Under his guiding hand it  
was built into a \$55,000,000 company,  
the stock of which soared to 71 in  
its high level of 1919 and then  
slumped to a low of 11 the same  
year. The price yesterday was \$125  
a share. Mr. Haskell resigned some  
months ago and is understood to be  
abroad.

Mr. Haskell and other officers of  
the corporation were charged with  
fraud in the management of the con-  
cern in the petition of William  
Shivley, a stockholder, who insti-  
tuted the proceedings which resulted  
in the appointment of receivers. A  
letter sent to stockholders earlier in  
this month stated that the assets of  
the corporation had dwindled to the  
extent of over \$77,000,000 in less  
than a year.

In a supporting claim filed for the  
appointment of receivers, assets of  
the middle states are estimated at  
\$25,000,000, and the claims against  
it at \$14,000,000.

GASOLINE SELLING  
AT LOWEST MARK  
AT COUNCIL BLUFFS

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Ia., Aug. 16  
(Special)—Lowest gasoline prices in  
the city's history were recorded here  
yesterday. Council Bluffs Overland  
Company is selling at 10.5 cents a  
gallon. Standard Oil and all other  
large concerns followed independent  
stations down to 10.5 after two  
weeks' competition. No gasoline  
here is selling higher than 11 cents.

DALLAS, Tex., Aug. 16 (Special)—  
All filling stations in Dallas selling  
gasoline purchased from the Humble  
Oil & Refining Company, a Standard  
Oil subsidiary, have posted a price  
of 15 cents per gallon. All other  
stations are selling at 16 cents.  
This is a 2-cent cut from recent  
prices.

## Villagers Quietly Welcome Coolidge to Vermont Farm; Office Over Country Store

Plymouth Folk Prefer to Show Respect in Other Ways  
Than Decorations—Executive Is Warmly  
Greeted by Father

By a Staff Correspondent

PLYMOUTH, Aug. 16—President  
Coolidge and Mrs. Coolidge arrived at  
the family home at 8:55 this morn-  
ing. They were accompanied by  
their son John and a dozen Secret  
Service men with a battery of execu-  
tive clerks who will work under the  
direction of C. Bascom Slem, secre-  
tary to the President.

The President's father, Col. John  
Coolidge, met the President and his  
wife in the front yard of the old  
home, shook hands warmly and ush-  
ered them into the house. Meantime  
some 50 photographers were sup-  
plying pictures of the group. The  
President was smiling, and was  
plainly happy to be at the old farm  
for a short rest.

Mr. Slem said that the executive  
quarters, which have been opened  
over the country store, were well ap-  
pointed, and that official business  
would be handled with dispatch.

Plymouth was up early this morn-  
ing to greet her noted son. A lazy  
ribbon of blue smoke arose from the  
chimney of the Coolidge home before  
5 o'clock, and Miss Aurora Pierce,  
the Coolidge housekeeper for 17  
years, was out on the front porch,  
grooming the President's horse. The  
President's father, Col. John Coolidge,  
had set to work to tidy up the green directly  
across from the Coolidge home and  
the Union Church. Colonel Coolidge  
swung open the barn door at 5:30  
and walked around the premises to  
see that everything was in readiness  
for the home-coming of his son and  
daughter.

Several members of the state po-  
lice, clad in their khaki uniforms,  
stationed themselves at vantage  
points around the Coolidge home  
shortly after 6 o'clock. The day's  
activities in the village were signal-  
ized when a farmer drove in a herd  
of cattle to a neighboring farm. Other  
farmers drove by the farm as though  
nothing at all unusual was to happen.  
Meantime, two deputies from the  
office of Sheriff Wallace L. Fairbanks  
of Windsor County came on the vil-  
lage green and the President's wishes  
were long as the President was here  
Windsor County would have two officers  
on guard day and night.

Plymouth was not decorated—that  
is not the Vermont way of show-  
ing respect. There are more than  
9000 members in the Home Town  
Coolidge Club. In the register that  
Col. John Coolidge keeps on the  
table in his parlor, where lay the  
Bible on which the President took  
oath of office, more than 1000 per-  
sons wrote their names a week ago  
last Sunday.

The President desires to be left  
with his father and have as much  
leisure as possible today and the  
neighbors respecting his wishes will  
not begin to visit until next week.

GET-OUT-VOTE  
DRIVE STARTS  
EMPLOYERS URGE CITIZENS TO  
JOIN "STOCKHOLDERS' MEET-  
ING OF THE U. S. A."

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 16  
(Special)—Gratifying reception has  
been given throughout Indiana to  
the efforts of the "Get Out the Vote"  
campaign started by the Associated  
Employers of Indianapolis as a state  
unit of the national movement, said  
A. J. Allen, secretary of the organiza-  
tion.

"The enormous stay-at-home vote  
is sufficient to change the result of  
the presidential election in a vast  
majority of the states," said Allen.  
"The enormous stay-at-home vote  
is sufficient to change the result of  
the presidential election in a vast  
majority of the states," said Allen.  
"The enormous stay-at-home vote  
is sufficient to change the result of  
the presidential election in a vast  
majority of the states," said Allen.

Some 200 Indiana organizations  
have been required to put their  
shoulders to the wheel and get out  
the vote, regardless of party and  
participation in the "stockholders'  
meeting of the U. S. A. November  
4th," as the national elections are  
referred to by the campaigners.

The Digest also says "No greater  
service can be rendered by the  
country's citizenship than to unite  
this year in the national 'get-out-the-  
vote' campaign." It added that more  
than 100 votes cast for President in 1920,  
there were 96 say at homes or ab-  
sences—the percentage of non-  
voters has gained steadily in the  
last quinquennial elections. Warren  
G. Harding was chosen President  
by only 30.8 per cent of the coun-  
try's qualified vote."

The Associated Employers also  
point out:  
"The greatest danger to the Nation is  
not so much the attacks of radicals  
and Bolsheviki from without, but  
the dividing of civic interest and  
performance more than in any  
other time. The Nation is in dan-  
ger to American institutions and  
government. Professional politi-  
cians and sectional interests always  
vote. Nonparticipation in election  
by so many voters makes it easier  
for elements seeking special privi-  
leges to control the government."

The United States today is un-  
dergoing the "acid test," and this  
country needs in public and private  
affairs the courage and outspoken men  
of affairs who appreciate that upon  
their shoulders rests the responsi-  
bility of preserving for the coun-  
try's sake and for posterity the  
ideals and guarantees upon which  
this illustrious republic is founded,  
as the essential to the maintenance  
of our economic and industrial  
equilibrium.

RAILWAY COMPANIES  
OF IRISH FREE STATE  
WILL AMALGAMATE

By Special Cable

DUBLIN, Aug. 16—As a result  
of the series of meetings which have  
just concluded here it is now vir-  
tually certain that all railways in  
the Free State will be amalgamated  
into one company. This step has  
been forced on the companies by the  
Government, and has been accepted  
as an alternative to nationalization  
of the railways.

The Irish Times regrets that the  
Government did not make use of  
its opportunity to negotiate a  
national railway settlement with the  
Great Northern Railway and says:  
"Events of the past few weeks  
show how much the Free State Gov-  
ernment has lost by its failure to  
push an open door policy. The Irish  
railways might provide an avenue  
afterwards to a settlement of the  
boundary question."

INDEX OF THE NEWS

SATURDAY, AUGUST 16, 1924

General

World Flight Postponed Indefinitely

Coolidge Back on Farm

Arms Parley Call Expected

Details Alone Remain for Allied

Germany Accepts French Terms

Spanish Situation Is Grave

Crime Abated by Prohibition

G. A. R. on Plymouth Trip

Stable Dollar Needed

League Open Campaign

Central States Holding Fair

News of the World as Portrayed by  
Camera

Sports

Johnston Wins Newport

Miss Willis vs. Miss Mallory

Miss Gar IV Leads Powerboats

Major George Panola Wins  
Australia Wins Davis Cup Tie

## REICH CABINET SURRENDERS TO FRENCH TERMS

President Ebert Consults  
With Party Leaders Be-  
fore Reaching Decision

By HOWARD SIEPEN

By Special Cable

BERLIN, Aug. 16—The members  
of the Cabinet who remained in  
Berlin informed the German delega-  
tion in London of their willingness  
to consent to the evacuation of the  
Ruhr Valley within a year, in ac-  
cordance with Edouard Herriot's  
wishes, on condition that the last  
troops really leave the Ruhr  
Valley by August of next  
year, and that the German delega-  
tion obtain a number of important  
concessions regarding other ques-  
tions from the French as compensa-  
tion for the German retreat. The  
Christian Science Monitor corre-  
spondent learns. This decision of  
the Cabinet was the result of two long  
meetings it had with President  
Ebert and two hours' talk with party  
leaders, and was taken in order to  
prevent the fall of the French Prime  
Minister, it was said here in political  
circles last night.

Four Chief Concessions

The four chief concessions de-  
manded by the Cabinet are:

1. The cessation for the time be-  
ing of the parleys regarding a Ger-  
man-French commercial treaty.

2. No importation of products  
from Alsace and Lorraine to be free.

3. The treatment of Düsseldorf,  
Mühlheim and Duisburg—three cities  
occupied by the French as sanctuaries  
—in the same manner as the Ruhr  
district. (This pertains to the pres-  
ence of troops and to the modus and  
date of evacuation.)

4. The evacuation of the Ruhr  
district by degrees; in other words,  
the troops should not start to leave  
the district until Aug. 19, 1925, but  
should be removed gradually and  
continuously.

The German delegation, the Moni-  
tor correspondent is informed, has  
been furthermore instructed to try  
to induce the Americans as well as  
the English to sign their names to  
a protocol regulating the evacuation.  
This is desired here as a safeguard  
against the violation of that agree-  
ment by the successor of Mr. Herriot,  
should he resign before the year is  
over.

Retreat of the Government

More readily than generally had  
been expected, the Government gave  
up its intransigent attitude, there-  
by showing that it had learned from  
past experiences, and that the lead-  
ers of the young German Republic  
have learned to face facts and not  
demand the obviously impossible.  
Nevertheless, seen from a purely  
German viewpoint, the retreat of the  
Government is a tremendous sacri-  
fice, made in order not to shut the  
work of the Dawes committee and of  
the London Conference. By yielding  
to the French, Dr. Gustav Strese-  
mann, the Foreign Minister, has  
abandoned the chief platform of his  
program—the complete and immedi-  
ate liberation of the Ruhr Valley.

Already several papers, mainly  
Germania, the organ of the Chan-  
cellor, is preparing the German peo-  
ple for this change in the Govern-  
ment's course, which is not a simple  
matter, after so many months of  
propaganda in favor of "holding out"  
in face of French claims.

Peace and German Claims

Germany ended its editorial last  
night with the following words: "It  
is by no means an easy task for Ger-  
man public opinion and for the Ger-  
man delegation to find a way which  
prevents the coupling together of M.  
Herriot's inner-political facts with the  
work of peace which is being car-  
ried out in London, that neither hurts  
this work of peace nor harms just  
German claims."

Under these circumstances it is  
interesting to note that so liberal a  
writer as Theodore Wolff advocates  
the rejection of M. Herriot's demands  
in the Berliner Tageblatt—organ of  
the Democrats.

Very much will depend in the  
coming week on the attitude of the  
Painlevé government, who as yet have  
made no decision, whether to support  
or wreck the Dawes legislation. One  
of their leaders who was present at  
yesterday's meeting of party leaders  
in the Reichstag, however, expressed  
much pessimism in conversation with  
the Monitor correspondent last night.

West Point, N. Y.—Nine hundred  
cadets of the United States Military  
Academy passed in review before 12  
commissioned officers of the Japanese  
Army, who were guests of Maj.-Gen.  
Frederick W. Sladen, superintendent  
of the academy.

Norfolk, Va.—Nearly \$45,000,000  
worth of cotton, 133,944 bales—was  
shipped through this port during the  
1923-24 season just ended. The fig-  
ures set a new high record and show  
that for the first time in history more  
cotton was sent from Norfolk to Ger-  
many than to Liverpool. Russia re-  
ceived 921 bales through her ship-  
ments, the first in three years.

Winchester, Ky.—A new plan  
whereby students in country schools  
are to have a midwinter vacation,  
with correspondingly shorter summer  
vacations, is to be inaugurated in  
Kentucky schools this winter. Paris  
Academy superintendent, believes it will  
materially increase attendance and in-  
sure the country student a good  
education.

Fontainebleau, France—Dowager  
Queen Marie Christina of Spain,  
mother of King Alfonso, yesterday  
visited the American Conservatory of  
Music, installed in a wing of the Pal-  
ace here. Her Majesty listened to the  
work of the vocal students, among  
them a young American soprano, Miss  
Howison, of whom much is expected.

## GERMANY CONSENTS TO ACCEPT FRENCH EVACUATION PERIOD

Troops in the Ruhr to Leave by August 15—  
Reich Delegates Obtain Concessions—  
Franco-German Treaty to Follow

LONDON, Aug. 16 (By The Associated Press)—Aug. 15,  
1925, is the date finally agreed upon for the evacuation of  
the Ruhr. The French and Belgians also agree to evacuate  
all other towns and points outside of the Ruhr which are  
not in the district they are occupying under the Treaty of  
Versailles. A member of the French delegation also stated  
that the agreement would be initiated  
tonight. As an example of good  
will, the French and Belgians are  
prepared, in accordance with the  
provisions of the compromise agree-  
ment, to withdraw the French troops  
from Dortmund and the surrounding  
territory on Aug. 30, which is one  
day after it is expected, the French  
Parliament will ratify the agree-  
ment.

It is agreed further that on Octo-  
ber 1 the French and Germans will  
begin negotiations in Paris for com-  
mercial treaties. The agreement  
reached also provides that the  
French and Belgians will not insist  
upon their nationals remaining on  
the German railways.

No agreement has been reached as  
yet on the quantities of dye stuffs  
the Germans are to be required to  
deliver as reparations. This subject  
still is under discussion and will  
probably be settled before the plenary  
meeting of the international com-  
ference this evening.

The agreement is explained in three  
letters drawn up by the French,  
Belgian and German representatives.  
The Germans agree to the terms of  
the compromise agreement but in-  
stead of the evacuation of the mili-  
tary occupation of the Ruhr. In ad-  
dition the Germans declare in their  
letter that they expect the occupa-  
tion to be ended at an earlier date  
than August 15, 1925.

The French and Belgians, in their  
letters, maintain the right to one  
year's time in which to effect the  
evacuation but they assert that as  
an example of their good will, they  
will be prepared to withdraw speedily  
the troops from Dortmund.



Commission is still an important outstanding one. Instances of passing ordinances in violation of the Rhineland agreement by this body without the assent of the British members are said to be numerous.

If the Dawes report is to be carried out, the population must not be deprived of their civil rights as they have been. They emphasize the need of proper moral stability. No more is being heard concerning the much-heralded Franco-German commercial treaty. It is assumed, however, that the reason is that it cannot be concluded hastily but will require perhaps weeks or months and much patience on both sides. The main problem, naturally, is Lorraine ore, Ruhr coke and French phosphate against German nitrate products.

## SHORTER SHIFT AIDS STEEL MEN AND COMPANIES

(Continued from Page 1)

that the data covered too short a period to be conclusive; but the report submitted by the committee indicates that the increase in production cost as a result of the reduction in working hours would be relatively small.

In the rolling mills, where ten-hour shifts supersede twelve-hour shifts, with payment on a tonnage basis, there has been no increase in the number of employees, the same output being obtained from 20 hours' labor on the shorter shift as was obtained from 24 hours' labor when the men worked 12 hours. For the same reason, the report stated, the one-shift plants that reduced the working day from twelve to ten hours found production little decreased. An official of an iron and steel association in the Pittsburgh district was quoted as estimating the added working force required in the blast furnaces and the open hearth department as only 12½ per cent.

"More than one company is operating its blast furnaces three shifts with no increase in the number of men over the two-shift operation," said the report.

When it is considered that the movement toward shorter hours has had a beneficial effect on production," the cost of the reduced hours is expected by many steel authorities to prove considerably less than the \$35,000,000 a year which the United States Steel Corporation estimated, the report asserted, because of the indirect beneficial results.

**Towns Are More Normal**

Some of these consequences are listed under the head of social effects of the granting of additional leisure to thousands of workers. The steel towns are "more normal" in appearance, exhibiting less tension and a better attitude among employers, the report found. On the other hand, the influx of Northerners and Mexicans to do the unskilled work has brought special problems in many communities.

Abolition of the 12-hour working day in the major steel mills has resulted in a decided improvement in social conditions, while not appreciably affecting production, and the 12-hour day is no longer as prevalent than before the change, according to the Iron Age, which is

**EVENTS TONIGHT**

Theater—Keith's—Vaudeville, 8:15. Vaudeville—Poppy, 8:15.

Photoplays—Fenway—"Motion of the Movies." Tremont Temple—Dramatic Life of Abraham Lincoln, 8:20.

**SUNDAY EVENTS**

New England A. C. mile swimming championship for men, City Point, South Boston, 2.

**MONDAY EVENTS**

Tennis—Start of United States national doubles championship, Longwood Cricket Club, Chestnut Hill, 2.

**Program Features**

FOR TOMORROW

WGL American Radio and Research Company, Weymouth, Mass., (360 Meters)

5 p. m.—Twilight program: 1. "Adventure Hour," conducted by the Youth's Companion; 2. Musical; 3. Talk under the auspices of the Greater Boston Federation of Churches, by David S. Klugh, D. D.

11 a. m.—Service.

3:30 p. m.—First Corp Cadets concert, City of Boston Band, Weymouth, Mass.

6:45 p. m.—Service.

8:30 p. m.—Lithuanian concert arranged by Anthony Bachulis.

**THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Published daily, except Sundays and holidays, by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 100 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, 10¢ a copy in advance, postage to all countries: One year, \$3.00; six months, \$1.50; three months, \$1.00; one month, 50¢. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second-class rates at the Post office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

**WILLIAM BALDERSON**

Painter

Interior painting in all its branches

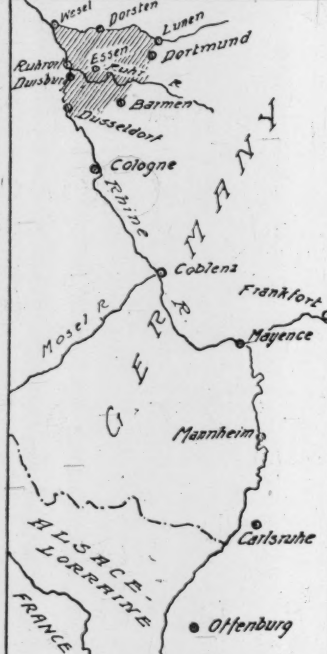
**PAPERHANGING**

Phone Broad 0346-W 30 Reynolds Ave. PROVIDENCE, R. I.

**Save More at the Biltmore BILTMORE MARKET**

Food Fair Now Going On

## To Be Evacuated



By Agreement Reached by the Allies and Germany, French Belgian Troops Are to Leave the Ruhr Valley on Aug. 15, 1925. Other Occupied Cities, Including Wessell, Dortmund, Ruhrort, Mannheim, Düsseldorf and Karlsruhe, May Be Evacuated Earlier.

day made public the results of a survey for which the presidents of the subsidiary companies of the United States Steel Corporation and of independent concerns furnished information.

Men employed on continuous work in blast furnaces, excepting those of the United States Steel Corporation, work seven days a week but are allowed a day off if they want it, according to the steel publication. In the Youngstown, O., district, according to independent companies, the twelve-hour day has been almost wholly eliminated, but in the blast furnace and coke departments the seven-day week prevails, with the eight-hour day and the privilege of one day off a week.

Independent companies in the Pittsburgh district have made some progress toward reducing working hours, but some companies have been inclined to yield in cases where employees wanted to work twelve hours a day to increase their earnings.

## GOV. C. W. BRYAN ISSUES DEFENSE DAY RULING

LINCOLN, Neb., Aug. 16 (AP)—A proclamation by Charles W. Bryan, Governor, urging the observance of National Defense Day, was issued from the Governor's office yesterday and calls for the assembly of the national guard of the State in the respective localities of the various units. The Governor said he was abiding by the request of President Coolidge, but not by the War Department's plans for a general gathering and mobilization of civilian personnel and material resources as a supplement of the military.

The proclamation urged civic organizations to arrange suitable programs to bring to the attention of the people the duties of the citizens to the State and Nation, impress upon them the importance of patriotic devotion to the flag and prayers for the continued peace and prosperity of the Nation.

**BOSTON TO GREET PORTUGUESE FLIERS**

Majors Pais and Beires and Lieutenant Gouveia, Portuguese army aviators who recently made a trip from their country to China, and who are now returning to Portugal by way of the United States, will pay their respects to Lieut. Gov. Alvan T. Fuller at the State House Monday noon next. The men are expected to arrive in Boston today from California. A committee of Portuguese citizens, headed by Joseph Linhares of Cambridge, has arranged to give the aviators a banquet at the Hotel Somerset tomorrow evening.

**CHICAGO PARK CELEBRATION**

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Aug. 16—With short parades, carnivals, and tournaments, the South Park system of this city yesterday celebrated the twentieth anniversary of the establishment of its parks and playgrounds, which now number 16.

**THE AKERMAN STANDARD CO.**

Producing Printing of the Better Quality

Expert Advertisers on Loose Leaf Equipment

**QUALITY**

56 PINE STREET PROVIDENCE

**SERVICE**

"The Laundry That Satisfies"

Broad, Pearl and Central Sts. PROVIDENCE, R. I.

**Walk-Over Shoes**

Style, Service and Comfort

230 Westminster St., Providence, R. I.

**Our August Sale of Women's High-Grade FUR COATS**

Offers Wonderful Advantages for Substantial Savings

Charge Patrons may buy now and pay for them on bill due November 1st. Furs may also be purchased on Our Graciously Payment Service.

**OUTLET**

PROVIDENCE

## CHINA DEEMED ABLE TO BUILD A GOVERNMENT

Prof. E. T. Williams Asserts Financing Can Solve Nation's Difficulties

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Aug. 16—Fidelity in China's ability to build up an effective Democratic Government, uninfluenced by Communism, was explained by E. T. Williams, professor of Oriental language, at the University of California, in an address before the Chicago Council of Foreign Relations yesterday.

Mr. Williams formerly was chief of the United States division of Far Eastern affairs, and an chargé d'affaires in Peking, tendered the formal recognition of the Chinese Republic by the United States. He said:

Although China today is torn by dissension, I think a republic can be built. While one cannot prophesy the future, I see no reason why democracy should fail. China has long had democratic government in the form of the family was autocratic, but in the clan every family was equal.

**Trade Guilds Important**

The trade guilds are very ancient in China. In some places they run markets, build roads and carry on a real municipal government. Under the system of tithing, in effect in villages, the elders attend to all the affairs of community. In all these institutions, the Chinese have had an excellent preparation for self-government.

I don't think Communism can ever succeed in China. The Chinese people like to work their own land, and would object to nationalization. The reason for the treaty with Russia was the desire to get the Red Army out of the country, which had been there since 1921.

**Money Is Needed**

China's greatest difficulties on the road to democratic government are financial. The government at Peking cannot establish its power because it lacks money to put down rebellion. It lacks money because the military governors get the revenues. Only a foreign loan can break this circle. Without a loan there is no hope for the Peking Government.

Education also suffers from lack of funds. China has a splendid traditional system. The trouble lies in the lack of money to pay teachers, and the money will not be available until peace is established.

Americans, through the Boxer indemnity fund and through work of missionaries, have helped greatly to further education. Missionaries with very few exceptions are highly respected by the Chinese. They are honest in their work and do no end of good.

**AGREEMENT MADE IN WALTHAM STRIKE**

Agreement between the striking watchmakers and the Waltham Watch Company on all points except that of wages was reported yesterday after an all-day conference between representatives of both sides. The employees struck because the company announced a reduction in pay. It is understood that the company has agreed to recognize the right of the watchmakers to collective bargaining and to have acknowledged the existence of the local watchmakers' union. An amicable settlement of the wage question is expected today or Monday.

**DAWES TO PARADE IN AUTO PROCESSION**

PORTLAND, Me., Aug. 16 (AP)—Charles G. Dawes, Republican nominee for Vice-President, is expected to arrive in Portland next Friday night to participate in a parade of automobiles which will go from here to Island Park, near Augusta, where Dawes is to speak on Saturday at a Republican rally.

Frank G. Farrington, president of the Maine Senate, will preside at the rally, at which Gov. Percival P. Baxter, Ralph O. Brewster, the Republican nominee for Governor, and Mrs. Sylvester Wells of Kansas City, and the vice-presidential candidate, will speak.

**THE SHEPARD STORES**

Build on Value and Service

**Fine Furniture**

High in Quality, Selected With Discriminating Care, is Offered at

Unusually Attractive Prices

During Our

**AUGUST FURNITURE SALE**

Make your selections now, and we will hold the furniture to you later delivery if you desire.

**PROVIDENCE**

**Your Financial Secretary**

If you are the owner of securities, our Trust Department can serve you in the same capacity as a private financial secretary, relieving you of every detail of care and management. Our leaflet, "Caring for Your Securities," is an interesting and complete explanation of this service. Copies mailed on request.

**Rhode Island Hospital Trust Company**

15 WESTMINSTER ST. PROVIDENCE

"The Oldest Trust Company in New England"

## World Fliers, on Arrival in Boston, to Receive Gifts of Silver Bowls



Reproduction of Paul Revere Bowl to Be Presented to Circumnavigators

Sterling silver berry bowls have been decided upon by the Boston Chamber of Commerce as the gifts to each of the United States Army aviators who are making a round-the-world flight, it was announced today. Members of the chamber contributed generally to a fund for this purpose, and the nature of the gifts was decided upon as being representative of Boston. The bowls are reproductions of the famous Paul Revere Bowl, an inscription is engraved on each one, with the name of the aviator to whom it is to be presented.

The inscription reads: "Presented by the Members of the Boston Chamber of Commerce to — (name of individual and of the air cruiser in which flight was made). U. S. Army World Flight. On the Arrival at Boston, the First Landing in the United States, August, 1924."

The fliers are expected to reach Boston the latter part of next week and the presentation of the gifts will be made in commemoration of the landing here and in recognition of the wonderful achievement of the aviators in circling the globe. Paul Revere was one of the leading silversmiths of the American Colonies and some of his designs are considered among the finest examples of colonial silverware. The selection of reproductions of the Paul Revere Bowl as gifts to the aviators, is therefore considered distinctly of Boston. The bowls are especially heavy, and stand about eight inches high and measure 11½ inches across the top.

No formal receptions or celebrations will be held in Boston, other than the air circus to be arranged by the Army Aviation Service, at the East Boston Airport and the general gathering of people at the airport to greet the aviators when they land in the local harbor.

**NEW LIGHT CRUISER DOES WELL IN TESTS**

ROCKLAND, Me., Aug. 16 (AP)—The new light cruiser Marblehead yesterday raced over the Rockland trial course at the rate of 34.9 knots an hour. This achievement was close to the time record made by her sister ship, Detroit, whose fastest mile was at the rate of 35.03. The Detroit held the record for ships of this type, six of which have now had official trials.

The cruiser's test today was the completion of the standardization trial begun Wednesday when 24 runs were made. No less than 10 other tests were outlined for the Marblehead, the most important of which was to be the four-hour full speed run, testing fuel oil consumption. This port will continue to be the base of the trials until Sunday when the cruiser returns to the Crane Yard in Philadelphia, where she was built.

**N. CAROLINA ADVANCES SHIP AND WATER BILL**

RALEIGH, N. C., Aug. 16 (Special)—The North Carolina Senate last night passed on its second reading the bill providing for the issuance of \$8,500,000 bonds for the improvement of the State's ports, the building of state-owned terminals and the operation of ships if necessary. A third reading is expected today, after which the measure goes to the House for final action. The measure in its present status coincides with the recommendation made to the General Assembly by Governor Morrison. The Governor asked that a referendum clause be inserted. This would allow the voters to decide whether the measure should be put to a vote.

The General Assembly has also memorialized Congress to have a canal dug from Beaufort to Wilmington, in connection with the State's water development. This will make it possible to go from Wilmington to Philadelphia and other eastern seaports by inland routes.

**ARLINGTON RAISES TAX RATE**

Arlington has raised its tax rate by \$3.50 per \$100, because of an unusually high expenditure during last year of \$1,168,082. The rate is now \$30.40. The town's assessed value of the town is \$37,574,137, representing a gain of \$3,500,000 over last year.

**TEXAS Is the Largest State in the Union**

**The Dallas News**

Is Its Leading Newspaper

SEND FOR A FREE SAMPLE COPY

**R.H. White Co.**

Telephone Orders Filled—Beach 3100. Mail Orders Filled—Boston 8.

**August Days Are Bringing Out Some Wonderful Values in Chinese Rugs**

Notably High Quality

One of the big desires of many men and women who own lovely homes, or who would make some room more luxurious is to own one of those impressive, heavy pile, magnificently colored Chinese rugs.

Values in CHINESE RUGS at White's

5 ft. x 8 ft. Gold. For	\$79.50
6 ft. x 9 ft. Blue. For	\$139.00
6 ft. x 9 ft. Cream. For	\$149.00
6 ft. x 9 ft. Blue. For	\$159.00
7 ft. x 10 ft. Yellow. For	\$159.00
8 ft. x 10 ft. Blue. For	\$179.00
8 ft. x 10 ft. Mulberry. For	\$249.00
8 ft. x 10 ft. Blue. For	\$259.00
8 ft. x 10 ft. Blue. For	\$269.00
8 ft. x 10 ft. Blue. For	\$279.00
8 ft. x 10 ft. Brown. For	\$279.00
9 ft. x 12 ft. Brown. For	\$269.00
9 ft. x 12 ft. Cream. For	\$279.00
9 ft. x 12 ft. Blue. For	\$295.00
9 ft. x 12 ft. Blue. For	\$339.00
9 ft. x 12 ft. Sand. For	\$339.00
9 ft. x 12 ft. Rose. For	\$339.00
9 ft. x 12 ft. Gold. For	\$339.00
9 ft. x 12 ft. Salmon. For	\$339.00
9 ft. x 12 ft. Mulberry. For	\$339.00

Third Floor

## DIPLOMATIC PROCEDURE IN CHINA REVISED

Ministers' Position as Governing Body Altered and Meetings Discontinued

By Special Cable

SHANGHAI, Aug. 16—A complete change in the relations between the diplomatic corps and the Chinese Government was reported by Dr. Jacob Schurman, American Ambassador, in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor yesterday. He said the body's former unique status of a virtual governing body had been changed within the last month, and that there would be simply diplomatic representation present as in all big capitals.

"Dr. Schurman reached Shanghai from Peking yesterday. He leaves tomorrow for America on a short leave. L. M. Karakhan has been asked to act as dean of the diplomatic corps during the absence of Dr. Schurman. He said he might, however, Mr. Karakhan's deanship would make little difference because of the threatened alteration of the corps relations with the Government.

**To Function in Groups**

Germany and Austria are compelled to sacrifice extra-territorial rights and Russia will voluntarily sacrifice them so that the corps may now function in groups. There have been no corps meetings for the past several months, and there will be no future meetings except for social purposes. The new arrangement is illustrated by group meetings of the last fortnight, which included meetings of the 1901 Boxer protocol powers, the customs treaty officials, powers concerned with extra-territorial matters, and the mixed court rendition of Shanghai.

"The diplomatic corps at Peking is going to become what it is in other world capitals, simply representatives of foreign powers to deal with a responsible government, but not a virtual governing body."

Regarding the returned funds of the Boxer indemnity, Mr. Schurman was asked if anything would interfere with the scheme to use the funds to invest in railroads. Mr. Schurman replied that such an investment must entail gilt-edged security. The Boxer funds can only be invested safely. The funds are remitted at the discretion of the President and this is not mandatory. He said that the Chinese were working on a scheme, headed by Alfred Sao Ke Ze, Washington Minister, for a commission of Chinese and Americans to use the annual remittances for educational purposes.

**More Schools Sought**

The commission is employing the foremost educational experts upon whose advice the plan largely depends. It was pointed out that the question had a more important angle as to whether the money must be spent as received or could be partly invested and partly spent. The money is raised from annual taxation from

**MAKE THE Third National Bank YOUR BANK**

233-237 Main St. "By the Clock" SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

**WAGE REDUCTION REJECTED**

Haverhill, Mass., Aug. 16 (AP)—The sole leather workers today rejected proposition of the cut sole manufacturers asking a wage reduction of 15 per cent and the restoration of the 5½-day week—Aug. 28, when the present agreement expires. The union will insist upon a renewal of present prices and conditions. The wage scale now ranges from \$25 to \$42 a week. There are seven factories in the industry employing 250.

**It Is but Feminine to Wish to Be Exclusive**

**I. MILLER CO.**

Beautiful Shoes

404 Main Street Springfield, Mass.

**Springfield Safe Deposit and Trust Company**

Cordially solicits your bank account

Corner Main and State Streets SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

**Jordan Marsh Company**

VALUE—QUALITY—SERVICE—ASSORTMENTS

**An Extraordinary Value**

**One of the Many Offered in Our August Furniture Sale**

**Beautiful Five-Piece Bedroom Suites**

Offered at \$535.00 Complete

Made of excellently matched walnut veneer on other hard woods. Burl walnut panels set off by border of dark walnut give it a very distinctive appearance. Includes a commodious chifferobe, large bureau, vanity, and bow-foot twin beds. A beautiful suite, very specially priced at \$535.00.

## CRIME ABATED BY PROHIBITION

President of Prison Association Cites Statistics to Prove Statement

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Aug. 16 (Special)—"The prohibition amendment has undoubtedly been of considerable value in decreasing crime and criminals," Dr. Charles H. Johnson of Albany, N. Y., told the fifty-fourth congress of the American Prison Association in the president's address last night. "Statistics from various cities indicate that the number of arrests for crime due indirectly to prohibition have very much decreased."

Mr. Johnson declared an outstanding situation to be combated by prison workers was the "narcotic evil." In referring to steps to provide for a better condition in prison management and treatment of prisoners Dr. Johnson declared, "The prison as a foothold of politics should not be tolerated."

That many prisons keep their inmates in idleness and that this is one of the greatest "cures" in prison operation, was declared by J. J. Sullivan, for 28 years warden of the Minnesota State Prison. Mr. Sullivan presides this afternoon at the meeting of the Warden's Association, an affiliated organization.

Mr. Sullivan, in an interview, declared a state prison should be self-supporting. The Minnesota State Prison often turned a surplus into the state treasury, derived from the production of the inmates.

"Idleness in prison should be recognized as a disgrace and steps should be taken by all state authorities to keep the prisoners employed," he said. He added that prisoners in Minnesota were put to work and were credited with remuneration, according to the service, wages ranging from 5 cents to \$1.25 a day. In addition, he said that when a man was received at the prison an investigation was immediately made regarding his family needs and the State paid as much as \$50 a month to some of the families.

It was the object in Minnesota to see that children under 14 years old attend school and unless a payment was made by the State to prisoners' families this might not happen. Dr. Johnson said that in the last two years, according to Mr. Sullivan, \$42,098 had been paid to prisoners' families.

**LAYMEN'S LEAGUE INSTITUTE CLOSES**

ISLES OF SHOALS, N. H., Aug. 15 (Special)—Candlelight service conducted by George Gilman Davis of Waltham, Mass., vice-president of the Unitarian Laymen's League, closed the fourth annual institute of the league last night. The chief speaker yesterday was the Rev. Eugene Rodman Shippen of Boston, who made an appeal to the members of the institute for their help in restoring beauty to its rightful place.

In addition to the motives for church pageantry given in his previous address, Mr. Shippen added two. He maintained that it is a protest against the American stage as it is, in the hands of "vulgar commercialists," and helps the movement for a higher form of drama. It is also a protest against the exaggeration and form of sermon, which with the average minister is not the thing he is best fitted to do. The more important thing is the practice, not the technique, but the "putting into action of the principles upon which Christianity stands."

The technique of church pageantry depends upon the theory, the attitude. If the aim is solely to get a crowd, the technique will be theatrical and the result an "exhibitionism" which Mr. Shippen deplored. If spirit is speaking to spirit, the technique will be such as to produce through illusion and suggestion and through self-effacement, reverence. Mere aestheticism, unrelated to truth, goodness and beauty, is dangerous.

Mr. Shippen urged the delegates to lend their support to the Religious Arts Guild, of which he is president. Organized last September at the joint meetings of the General Unitarian Conference and the Unitarian Laymen's League at New Haven, Conn., the Religious Arts Guild already has made considerable progress in a movement to bring the highest standards of beauty into religious expression. Much has been accomplished by committees on church architecture, music, pageantry, memorials, the conduct of religious worship, church printing, and the care of church grounds.

**FIBER TRUNKS**

\$9.95

Steamer and Full Size

Durable and well constructed. Lined, and made with one top tray. Reinforced and bound.

**Forbes & Wallace**

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

**Package Goods**

The woman who realizes the important part played by hand embroidery in making distinctive in her wardrobe and her home decorations, will welcome the new Fall assortment of embroidery packages. Each package contains the article all made up, ready for embroidery. The material is in sufficient quantity to complete it, as well as chart.

**Albert Steiger Co.**

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

A Store of Specialty Shops

Just Received—New Fall

Bucilla and Royal Society Embroidery



## LIBERTY LEAGUE OPENS CAMPAIGN

## Henry D. Nunn Outlines Plans to Abrogate Com- pulsory Vaccination

HAVEHILL, Mass., Aug. 15 (Special)—Henry D. Nunn, director and general counsel of the Medical Liberty League, has been in Havehill and vicinity recently, in the interest of the campaign which is to be waged again to change the state law in regard to compulsory vaccination. This work is being done that candidates for the Legislature may be advised early as to the attitude and wishes of those of their constituents who are opposed to the state enforcement of vaccination.

One of the most frequent questions I have to answer is, "What is the motive force which is opposed to compulsory vaccination?" I suppose the very earnestness of those who are opposed to compulsory vaccination gives rise to the impression that they must in some way have something to gain by such opposition. Nothing could be further from the truth. Those who have been and are most active in leading the movement to abandon compulsory vaccination have generally suffered pecuniary loss rather than gain because of their activities.

When we consider the problem of

whether or not the State should enforce vaccination upon a limited group of the population, namely, children of school age who wish to attend the public schools, we must take a broad view of the attitude which is possible in that the compulsory vaccination of something like one-fifth of the population could possibly constitute a public barrier to the spread of smallpox when large numbers in the other age groups are either wholly unvaccinated or have been vaccinated so many years ago as to negative any assumption that they remain immune assuming even the best of evidence in favor of vaccination when recently per-

It hardly seems necessary to answer this question because the answer is self-evident. Even if state enforcement of general vaccination were a justifiable policy, the State cannot be justified in such a partial enforcement as exists today.

## TWO TRANSATLANTIC LINERS NEARING PORT

Bringing the first large number of aliens admissible to the United States under the new immigration restriction laws, two trans-Atlantic liners are nearing this port, the White Star liner Celtic and the Cunard liner Seythia. The Celtic will arrive on

Sunday, and the *Sytma* on Monday. Both vessels are from Liverpool and Queenstown. In addition to the aliens, both vessels are bringing large numbers of returning American tour-

The Celtic is bringing 24 first-class, 63 second, and 25 third class passengers for Boston, and about 600 for New York, including a considerable

number of aliens. The Scythia has on board 75 first-class, 188 second, and 340 third class for Boston, besides 132 first, 153 second, and 176 third class for New York. The bulk of these third class passengers are aliens.



for Misses and Women

FLIDS

# FURS

shop-keeping, we  
"Shop-Keeping"  
Quality always

Quality, always,  
prices. On that  
our business repu-  
tation, you may be

the values prom-

Fourth Less  
ber First

-Hints:

ent Price 290.00  
ent Price 500.00

ent Price 575.00  
ent Price 975.00  
ent Price 1400.00  
ent Price 1650.00

o 300.00

rs Are Given Below

her First

until November First.

COLLIDGE  
CE



## Will Play France for Right to Challenge—Two Singles Matches Today

by winning his service, and Okamoto gave the Japanese a new hope by coming through on his own service, but Wood won on his service, and the second set went to the Anzaes.

The third set was a battle, but the Australians were wearing down their opponents, and with the score 4-3 in

San	Boston	39	69	361	6 1 3 1 4 4 5 4 2 1 2
G.	RESULTS FRIDAY				
nia;	St. Louis 6, Boston 3.	Patterson and Wood—			
ams	Pittsburgh 6, New York 4.	7 4 5 5 1 4 1.			
ates	Cincinnati 10, Brooklyn 5.	Haraa and Okamoto—			
son	Chicago 8, Philadelphia 6.	5 2 3 3 4 2 4			

**ROBINSON WINS JUNIOR TITLE**

DEERFIELD, Ill., Aug. 15.—Eldridge Robinson of the Southmore Club of Chicago, won the Western Junior Golf Championship, defeating Donald Carson of Chicago, 2 and 1, in the 36-hole final at the Briargate Golf Club today. It was an evenly fought match in the first round, in which the Canadian boy finished all square. He had a card of 82 in the morning to 83 for the Chicagoan.

In the second round they were all square at the twenty-fifth hole, but from this point on the Chicago player showed the better golf, being practically strong on his short game. He won the twenty-sixth and twenty-seventh holes, and the match for some with Robinson leading, 2 up.

**PICK-UPS**

**HOME RUNS** featured the major league games yesterday. The players and their teams were: St. Paul, Chicago Nationals; T. M. Boone, Americans; Compton, Williams and J. H. Sand, Philadelphia Nationals; R. Burns, Chicago Nationals; W. Ayer, Pittsburgh Nationals and Adolpho Weger, Cincinnati Nationals.

The American League race is again a question as to whether Detroit or New York will win the pennant. The Yankees are now only half a game behind the leading Yankees, with Washington and St. Louis a game and a half behind.

With the increase in effectiveness of the Red Sox pitchers the team looks better every day. There are many who believe that Boston will be in the first place in the American League.

The New York Giants' lead in the battle for the National League pennant is still at four games. The team's result of another defeat by Pittsburgh yesterday.

**FENWAY PARK**

Two games today, first game 1:30 p. m.

**RED SOX vs. ST. LOUIS**

Starts at Horace Partridge's. Phone Conn. 4318.



## PROF. FAIRCHILD OFFERS THEORY OF POPULATION

Economist Says Immigration May Not Change a Country's Numbers

By a Staff Correspondent

WILLIAMSTOWN, Aug. 16.—Declaring that there is no sound ground for doubting that the population of the United States by 1920 is no larger than it would have been if there had been no immigration since 1820, Prof. Henry Pratt Fairchild, professor of social economy and director of the bureau of community service and research at New York University, expounded this morning at the Institute of Politics a theory of population which has a strong bearing upon the policies of all emigrant receiving and emigrant sending countries.

According to Professor Fairchild, the theory of emigrants that have sought the shores of America since 1820 have not increased the Nation's total population, as it stands today, but have only caused a decline in the native stock. By this decline, he said, the native stock unconsciously maintained their standard of living against the newcomers.

Professor Fairchild declared that a study of the great emigrant countries does not indicate that the exodus of their citizens as emigrants have had the effect of decreasing their population. In fact, he said, though immigration and emigration takes place between two nations, the net result, if the two lands maintain the same standard of living, is to mix the racial strains.

### Former Theories Rebutted

Asserting that it is "hopeless" for any crowded country in Europe or Asia to attempt to solve its problems of overpopulation by immigration, Dr. Fairchild said 100,000 Chinese emigrants might leave China for the United States annually for 50 years, and at the end of that time there would be just as many Chinese in China as before. He used these arguments in rebuttal of those advanced "by persons with a strong ethical sense and a well-developed international feeling" who declare the United States should sacrifice itself to permit entrance of the surplus of their nations.

"It was never necessary to permit immigration to get cheap labor for the United States," declared Professor Fairchild to a representative of the Monitor. "If immigration had not been permitted, the country's relative population would be the same today, and the manual work of the land would probably be performed by citizens of the original stock, instead of by foreigners." He said in part:

At first thought, it would seem that the movement of 10,000 people from country A to country B would mean simply the reduction of country A by 10,000 people and the increase of the population of country B by the corresponding amount. Over a brief period this actually might be the result, but as soon as sufficient time is allowed for the fundamental of population to have their effect, a wholly different result appears.

### Striking of Balance

Every country which has passed through a primary stage of under-population ultimately strikes a balance between its tendency to increase and its tendency to decrease. This balance is represented by the existing condition of a standard of living at any given time.

### Dr. Bakhmeteff on Russia

For the first time in the fourth year of the Institute of Politics, the Russia giant loomed up as a subject of study and controversy, when Dr. Boris A. Bakhmeteff, Ambassador of the Kerensky regime to the United States and critic of the Soviets opened his conference on Russia this morning. Dr. Bakhmeteff took up the subject of Russia where he left off at the Institute last year.

In the last 12 months he noted that "a violent swing of the Soviet

## Lecturer on Russia



BORIS BAKHMETEFF

Government to the left" has occurred. The new economic policy, or "N. E. P." of Russia, giving a chance to private industry, "has come to an end," he declared. Moderate Soviet leaders "are in eclipse," and the stage, according to the lecturer, is occupied by "fanatics and extremists." Furthermore, within the last few months "there has been a revival of wholesale arrests and deportations." The only hope seen by Dr. Bakhmeteff is in the internal dissensions within the Soviet Government itself.

### Peasants Dissatisfied

The Soviet schism, he said, is based on growing unemployment and dissatisfaction of the peasants, taking political expression in a movement that is not liberal in itself, but that may eventually bring to an end the present "steam roller" of the Soviet rulers. It is the expression of "mass protest against the omnipotence of the few." As matters stand today, after recent dissensions, the steam roller appears to have triumphed. He continued:

After purging the Soviet Party machine succeeded in electing to the last Communist congress an obedient assembly. However, in order to quell the demand of "democratization," about 200,000 new purely proletarian members were admitted into the lower ranks of the party. In this atmosphere there stands forth the figure of Trotsky, backed by Radek. Dr. Bakhmeteff admitted that there had been a certain progress to economic betterment, in the past year, but declared that the economic situation still continues serious. He noted that another food shortage is threatened and added: "All these facts tend to show that the Communist state is obliged to abandon capitalistic tools before they succeed in making use of them to extricate the country." Communism and living, he concluded, are still in a state of deadlock.

## LABOR PARTY GAINS POWER IN SWEDEN

STOCKHOLM, July 12 (Special Correspondence).—There are prospects that the Swedish laborers may procure a majority in the Second Chamber of the Riksdag in the fall elections, and thereby produce a new phase in Swedish politics. The Conservative class is fully aware of this fact and is therefore doing its utmost in order that the "Right" Socialists secure the vote. The opposition to co-operation between the labor parties at the elections, as has previously been the case and in order that the Social-Democrats and the Communists do not vote together.

The Conservatives understand that as long as they can prevent joint action on the part of the laborers, they will be able to maintain their present position of power. The Conservative press, therefore, has published various attacks against these parties, whereas the Social-Democratic press urges the labor party to present an unbroken front and maintain unity at the elections.

## The Ruralist and His Problems

HENRY FORD'S announced intention to make an experimental farm of the 1000 acres of Mid-diesex meadow and pasture about his historic Wayside Inn at Southbury properly attracts attention. If any man, not a farmer by trade, can interest farmers in demonstrations of improved methods and would immediately conjecture it would be Henry Ford, the man who more than any other has made modern farm life possible. The automobile and the tractor have revolutionized farm living and farm labor; and the automobile more even than the tractor. Henry Ford has taken the "rube" out of ruralist. He has broken through the isolation of the farm family; the automobile has taken civilization to the farm.

For the most part, the attempt of rich men, gentlemen farmers, to make their country estates model farms for the education of the natives has failed. Many dabbles in agriculture who have more money than farm experience have scolded farmers for not taking up the modern ideas and improvements of the distinguished amateurs who come among them and dabble the countryside with their farm buildings, modern machinery, and elaborate cultivation. But the farmers are for the most part sound in their conservatism as the collapse of so many of these "model" farms has repeatedly demonstrated. "It costs too much to have a pig palace," the farmer complains. "Our fields are too small for so big a tractor. We haven't enough cows to support so expensive a layout of dairy equipment. We can't put to account so lavish an expenditure of modern machinery. We can't make the interest on these mechanical investments. The crops won't pay it back." And that they have been in the main right, time has proven.

But there is another kind of amateur than the rich man who spends the fortune he has made in the city on his fondness for experimental agricultural fallacies in the country. Mr. Ford, farmers may well believe, is another kind of amateur. The Wayside Inn farm, after many months of his stewardship, has not yet blossomed out with any of the impractical over-expensive projects that offend the economy of the real farmer. There certainly is much to be done in spreading by demonstration the practice of improved methods of culture. The agricultural colleges and county agents are constantly seeking to do this. In the demonstration to farmers of meth-

## CENTRAL STATES HOLDING FAIR

Nine Days' Festival Is on at Aurora, Ill.—Exhibits Elaborate

AURORA, Ill., Aug. 16 (Special).—The Central States Fair, a nine days' festival at which agricultural products and live stock from many states are exhibited for prizes amounting this year to \$142,000 opened here yesterday.

Pennants flying, bands playing, automobiles from miles around driving through the gateway of Aurora's modern fairgrounds, the third annual fair sponsored by Aurora men began a varied program. Beginning Monday with Children's Day, each day of the week has its special features. Shriners being honored Tuesday, Democrats Wednesday, Republicans Thursday, Kiwanians Friday, and automobile tourists Saturday.

### Boy Scouts Attend

Boy Scouts from six states, garbed in khaki and red, are seen everywhere, offering service to visitors. This is the first time an interstate encampment has been held on the Aurora grounds and the honor scouts are exhibiting their work on a camp craft lot.

Stock exhibits for which prizes of \$37,000 are offered are on display in the large permanent buildings. More than 1500 head of cattle are entered. An exhibit of large exhibits of Hereford cattle includes exhibitions from as far as Tennessee and Colorado. Shorthorns from New York State are entered. Other breeds displayed are Aberdeen-Angus, Guernseys, Ayrshires, Brown Swisses and Red Polls. Sheep are displayed by breeders from many middle western states. More than 2000 chickens are listed in the live stock shows. Boys' and girls' clubs are taking part in many of the stock contests.

### Society Horse Show

Both city and country contribute to the horse, dog and cat exhibits in which prominent contenders are found. A society horse show Sunday will display horses owned by Chicago people. The dog show is held under auspices of the American Kennel Club.

Feature exhibits are shown by the Canadian Government, the United States, the University of Illinois and the Illinois Agriculture Association. The last consists of a better marketing demonstration to advise farmers how to grade products for sale. The woman's building shows household

## Registered at The Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at The Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mrs. Eliza Mears, Pasadena, Calif.  
Mrs. Mabel L. Dean, Duluth, Minn.  
Mrs. W. W. Schaub, Duluth, Minn.  
Mrs. Burdick, Hartford, Conn.  
Mrs. Ethel Davidson, Minneapolis, Minn.  
Mrs. Dora L. Dickman, Baltimore, Md.  
Mrs. Pauline Bald, Baltimore, Md.  
Mr. and Mrs. Charles Cooper, New York City.  
Mrs. Dora Schwerenski, New York City.  
Honore M. Schwerenski, New York City.

Mrs. Sara D. Mosier, New York City.  
Miss Elizabeth Allan, Chicago, Ill.  
Mrs. S. Mollet, Massillon, O.  
Mrs. N. Mollet, Massillon, O.  
Mrs. Correll, Massillon, O.  
Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Archibald, Ft. Wayne, Ind.  
Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Seger, Jackson, Mich.

Miss Kathryn M. Brown, Chicago, Ill.  
Mrs. Sarah E. Brown, Chicago, Ill.  
Mr. M. Stanley Brown, New York City.  
Mrs. Dolly Davis, New York City.  
B. Y. Smith, Albany, N. Y.  
Bernard Y. Smith Jr., Albany, N. Y.  
Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Stich, Independence, Kan.

Mrs. Phoebe Sinclair, New York City.  
Miss Kathleen Sinclair, New York City.  
Mrs. I. E. Harrod, Burlington, Vt.  
Mrs. E. C. Tilton, Livingston, Mont.  
Reverend Adeline Cooper, Syracuse, N. Y.

Miss Florence Wallace, Chicago, Ill.  
Mrs. Ruth C. Jaynes, West Hartford, Conn.  
Mr. and Mrs. Walter W. Moberg, Patterson, N. Y.  
Gertrude A. Bangs, Jackson, Mich.  
Edith L. Avery, Jackson, Mich.  
Jessie E. Miley, Jackson, Mich.  
Miss Blanche Corser, Jackson, Mich.  
Mrs. Kathryn Wisner, Battle Creek, Mich.

Clara Parks-Condon, Battle Creek, Mich.  
Herman A. Tauber, Hartford, Conn.  
May L. Wall, Chicago, Ill.  
Lillian E. Allen, Riverside, Ill.  
Harry L. Allen, Riverside, Ill.  
Mrs. Jessie M. Nichol, Chestnut Hill, Mass.

Stella Davis Halliday, Brooklyn, N. Y.  
Mrs. Susie D. Collier, Portsmouth, N. H.  
Mrs. Clara Christensen, Lake Crystal, Minn.  
Lucia L. Burrows, Lake Crystal, Minn.  
Mrs. Mary Ann Decker, New York City.

George P. Decker, New York City.  
Miss Nellie B. Tinkham, C. S. Dubuque, Ia.  
Mrs. Martha Miller, Dubuque, Ia.

## Progress in the Churches

Admission of women to the clergy in Norway is being advocated as a means of relieving the shortage of pastors and this issue will probably be discussed at the next Storting.

Norway recently celebrated the nine hundredth anniversary of the establishment of Christianity in the Kingdom. Festivities were held on the little island of Moser off the southwestern coast, where stands the oldest church in the country—built about the year 1100 at the place where King Olaf Trygvesson permitted the celebration of the first Christian mass in 935. The first Christian court in the Kingdom was set up at this place by King Olaf the Saintly in 1024. Christianity is supposed to have been brought into the northland as a result of Viking raids on England and France.

That India is ready for prohibition, was asserted by the Rev. H. Carter at this conference. The native religions being prohibition religions, the temperance movement is powerfully entrenched. Mr. Carter also pointed out that since the liquor trade is losing ground in Britain, it is attempting to find larger markets overseas by debauching native races. He said the League of Nations was the proper agency to remedy this abuse.

This committee purposes to give concrete expression to these ideals by sending a "Christmas Inn of friendship" from Philadelphia in November, laden with a cargo of food,

arts exhibits sent from as far as Boston.

The track is the center of amusement activities. Here John Agee guides his horses in a comedy, "Fun on the Farm," bringing an element of the old-time fair to the modern exposition.

### Educational Display

An educational exhibit showing the work of schools in Kane county presents an exhibit of the project method as worked out by children and teachers. Under Mrs. Mattie H. Walls, principal of the Wing School, Elgin. Among guests on the program as speaker are Curtis M. Johnson, president of the Minnesota State Agricultural Association; Henrik Shipstead, Senator from Minnesota; Thomas Sterling, Senator from South Dakota; Judge Norman L. Jones, candidate for governor in Illinois, and William E. Dever, Mayor of Chicago.

The three Illinois boy champions—Donald Williams, Elwyn Folkers and Harold Gaultrap—who have just returned from Hayward, Eng., where they won the Daily Mail trophy for live-stock judging, will be guests also. It was at this fair a year ago that they won their first honors.

## POLISH PREMIER HAS POWERS PROLONGED

WARSAW, July 14 (Special Correspondence).—The Polish Premier Ladislas Grabski has obtained from the Diet a prolongation of his special powers with certain limitations. They include authority to abolish the ministry of public works and likewise to transfer and unite the different central authorities, as also the reorganization of the Diet.

On the other hand the governmental project of changing the territorial constitution in the provinces of Wilno, Norwogrod, Pomerania and Poland has been accepted. The limitation proposed by the government of 50 per cent of the grant for building elementary state schools has been refused. The Polish Socialist Party and the Radical People's Party voted against the special powers entirely, but the majority of the Diet was in favor and the bill was passed.

### CARTER MEDAL AWARDED

WINNIPEG, Man., Aug. 12 (Special Correspondence).—In recognition of the valuable work done by A. P. Stevenson of Morlen, Man., a pioneer horticulturist of the Canadian prairies, the Carter medal was presented to his family at a meeting of the Great Plains section of the American Society for Advancement of Horticulture. This medal is awarded annually to the man or woman who has contributed most during the year to the health, wealth, and happiness of Canada through horticulture. The presentation was made by Mr. W. R. Motherwell, Canadian Minister of Agriculture.

## Registered at The Christian Science Publishing House

Miss Ellen Wilson, New York City.  
Mrs. Mabel E. M. Rood, Corning, N. Y.  
Mrs. W. Rood, Corning, N. Y.  
H. W. Newman, New York City.  
Mrs. E. L. Sayre, Chicago, Ill.  
Mrs. Mary F. Pringle, Omaha, Neb.  
Mrs. Ada Bins, Auckland, New Zealand.  
Lillian Redding, Sydney, Australia.  
Victoria Carpenter, Jamaica Plain, Mass.  
Harold N. Carpenter, Jamaica Plain, Mass.

Alice C. Chase, Jacksonville, Wis.  
Mrs. Emma D. Wright, Reading, Mass.  
Lucy D. Hall, Chicago, Ill.  
Helene B. Nideken, New York City.  
Mrs. Jennie L. Kyte, Jacksonville, Fla.  
Mrs. B. J. Meadows, Knoxville, Tenn.

## Registered at The Christian Science Pavilion, Wembley

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

London, Aug. 15

The following called at the Christian Science Pavilion at the British Empire Exhibition at Wembley yesterday:

Mrs. Wright, Boston.  
Mr. and Mrs. Faine, Lakewood, O.  
Miss Taylor, Pittsburgh.  
Mrs. Moffatt, Burlington, N. Y.  
Miss Becker, Ridgewood, N. Y.  
Miss Macdonald, Christchurch, N. Z.  
Miss Frie, Bern.  
H. Kessler, Zurich.  
Mrs. Pinchard, Switzerland.  
Mrs. and Mrs. Mason, Brussels.  
Mrs. Edgill, Colwyn Bay.  
Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Stines.  
Mrs. and Miss Ross, Ladywell, C. Lea, Northwood.  
Mr. Paul, Harrow.  
M. Tucker, Budleigh Salterton.  
Miss Jefferson, Croydon.  
Mr. and Miss Bowitt, Cambridge.  
Mr. and Miss Sheen, Sheffield.  
A. Ward, Sheffield.  
Mrs. Smith, Nottingham.  
Miss Kirk, Nottingham.  
F. Wise, Cambridge.  
J. Stokes, Gateshead.  
R. and F. Froy, Gloucester.  
Mrs. Elenora, London.  
Mrs. Griffiths, Gillingham.  
Mrs. Bandy, Wandsworth.  
Miss Perry, Leyton.  
Misses Prime, Birmingham.  
F. Sharn, Birmingham.  
Mr. and Miss Vernon, Manchester.

Among the visitors to the European Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor in London yesterday were the following:

Mr. and Mrs. Kelly, Chicago, Ill.  
Mrs. Velti, Berne.  
Mrs. Spittler, Berne.

# B. Altman & Co.

MADISON AVENUE - FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

Thirty-fourth Street

TELEPHONE 7000 MURRAY HILL

Thirty-fifth Street

## Fashion Forecasts the 1924-25 Furs

Subtle but definite changes in the Furs of to-day give them amazing prestige in smartness

The Alaska Seal Garments shown in the Fur Department in large assortments, are now developed on youthful lines, with new and beautiful treatments of contrasting fur.

The ubiquitous Hudson Seal (muskrat) Models have some noticeably new mannish effects, as well as the American Broadcloth Coats so adaptable for tailored lines.

Always popular are the Furs of mole, dyed caracul, leopard cat, squirrel, nutria and fitch, in the trig shorter garments, or the luxurious coats and capes of ermine, mink, beaver, Japanese mink or weasel, and Kolinsky. Imitative of chinchilla and most effective is the chinchilla hare fur, and of course much less expensive.

In the moderately priced coats may be mentioned the following:

Coats of Hudson Seal (dyed muskrat)	\$165.00 upward
Coats of Natural Muskrat	95.00 upward
Coats of Nutria	190.00 upward
Coats of American Broadtail	190.00 upward
Coats of Persian Lamb	300.00 upward
Coats of Natural Raccoon	150.00 upward
Coats of Leopard Cat	190.00 upward
Coats of Japanese Mink	575.00 upward

(Third Floor)

## Looking Toward Autumn

in the Millinery Departments

featuring the latest foreign and American ideas promulgated for the Autumn Season

In the French Salon the Paris modistes are represented by creations from

Maria Guy

Vasselin Villetard

Marie Lancret

Evelyn Varon

Lewis

and many others

Exclusive and refined productions are also being shown from B. Altman & Co.'s ateliers.

In the Ready-to-wear Section are American models, expressing the last word in the new combinations and shapes, as well as specially Imported Hats, at very moderate prices. Special attention is directed to the introduction of

Ombre Felt Hats and Hat-and-Scarf Sets for Sports and Dress wear

(Second Floor)



## The Hosiery of Beauty and Service

featuring in particular two serviceable items

obtainable in regular stock in all the newest color tones of Autumn

at these appealing prices

Hosiery, medium weight, with lisle tops and soles . . . per pair \$1.65

Hosiery, chiffon weight, all silk . . . per pair 2.15

The silk in these Stockings has been especially processed so as to give the maximum amount of service. Every pair safeguarded by the B. Altman & Co. standard of durability.

(First Floor)







# From Wayside Inn to Reikjavik—News of World as Portrayed by Camera



WIDE WORLD PHOTO

This Is a Picture of the Portrait of Lady Astor, the First Woman to Sit in Parliament, Showing Her as She Was Escorted to Her Seat by Lord Balfour and Mr. Lloyd George.



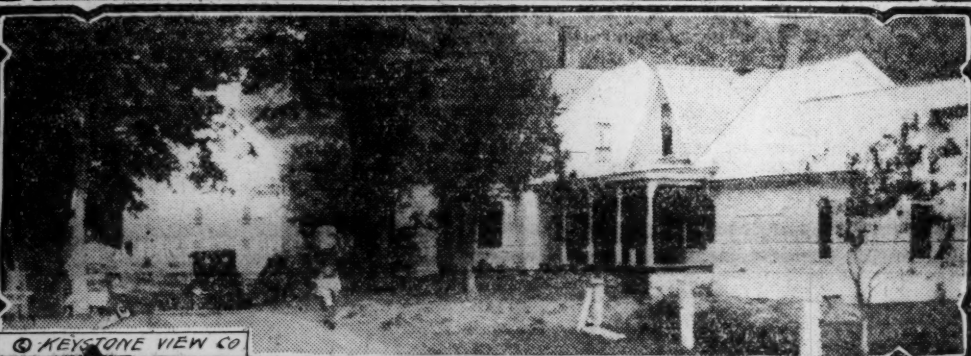
For the First Time the National Eisteddfod Festivity, Held Recently at Pontypool, in Wales, Was Radiocast. The Occasion Marks the Assembly of the Welsh Bards and Minstrels, According to a Custom Established in the Twelfth Century. The Prince of Wales Is Shown in the Foreground.

WIDE WORLD PHOTO



KEYSTONE VIEW CO.

Neighborliness Was the Keynote of Henry Ford's Address at His Wayside Inn at South Sudbury, Mass., When He Welcomed a Throng of Middlesex County Farmers and Their Families at Their Annual Picnic.



KEYSTONE VIEW CO.

In the Quiet of Rural Vermont President Coolidge is Having a Vacation. This Picture Shows the Coolidge Farm Near Plymouth, Where the President Is Resting.



Viscount Devenport, Who Is Voluntarily Resigning as Chairman of the Port of London Authority, Has Offered to Build a New \$15,000,000 Deep Water Wharf for London. Although Lord Devenport Is Now One of England's Wealthiest Men, He Started Life as the Son of a Poor Farmer.

WIDE WORLD PHOTO



A Bird's-eye View of the Harbor and City of Reikjavik, Iceland, Where the American Around-the-World Flyers Have Been Marking Time Until a Suitable Landing Place on the Greenland East Coast Could Be Found.

## BUYING ON FAITH

*A Pipe Organ must be bought on faith*

Every installation, whether it be for a church, a theater, an auditorium or a private home, presents new and individual problems in design and construction. Until the complete instrument is built and in place, the only assurance that these problems will be met successfully lies in the reputation of the builder.

THE ESTEY ORGAN COMPANY has been in business seventy-five years under the sole control of the descendants of the founder. It has accumulated an infinite experience in its field, and it has been a leader in developing the modern Pipe Organ to its present marvelous range and flexibility. It has established a name for fine workmanship and honorable dealing with its clients.

The record and attainments of this company offer the best possible assurance that any Pipe Organ built by it will be a worthy contribution to the cause of good music.

ESTEY ORGAN COMPANY  
Brattleboro, Vermont



© Harris &amp; Ewing

Peace and Clean Government; Law Enforcement and Tax Reduction, Were Urged by Mr. Coolidge in His Acceptance Address. This Posing Picture, Taken Just Before the Notification Ceremony, Shows Him in a Characteristic Attitude.

## A New Way to Enjoy Balloon Comfort at Far Less Cost

You probably want low pressure tires on your car. Most every one does. Perhaps you have put off equipping with Balloons because you hesitate to take a loss on your old tires.

If so, you will surely be interested in the new proposition which all Lee Dealers are making on Balloon tires.

It is simply this—

Drive your car to the nearest

Lee Dealer. Tell him you want Lee Balloons to fit your present rims. He will make the changeover for you, and make a liberal allowance on your present casings.

Of course, the sooner you do this, the better the condition of your old tires and the larger the allowance. Don't put it off. Get around to your Lee Dealer's today.

## LEE Balloons

To Fit Present Rims



"Absorb all  
the bumps"

There's a Lee Dealer in almost every town. Look for the name LEE in your phone book.

LEE TIRE & RUBBER COMPANY,

NEW YORK



## BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

## A Dusting for the Labor Party

The Conservative Mind, by a Gentleman with Down Street. London: Mills & Boon, 6s. net.

THE writer of this book, who still prefers to remain anonymous, is less witty and daring in these pages than when, duster in hand, he set out to remove the cobwebs which had, as is especially the case during periods of great national excitement, been spun about the reputations of certain public men. What is reflected in the "Mirrors of Downing Street" must depend very largely, for the man in the street, upon what newspaper he reads; the criticisms of this candid friend of politicians have been trenchant and sometimes a little severe, but unhampered by party prejudice.

These character studies are not without wit and audacity, but a definite constructive purpose gives them their dignity, even a touch of solemnity, such as was to be found in his book "Seven Ages." They show the writer to be a shrewd observer of human nature, but also a profound thinker. He is interested in the individuals gathered together in these pages, is considering them principally in connection with the goal which lies ahead of them, and the promise they give of running worthily in the race. The vital importance of that race and their participation in it is, in fact, the main subject of his book.

**Disturbs Labor Rulers**  
Rightly or wrongly, the writer regards with deep distrust the present occupants of Downing Street. Labor moderation and Labor imperialism, which have surprised and reassured so many, fill him with misgivings rather than confidence for the future. Back of Socialism, from which the Labor Party draws its inspiration, and from whose gospel its text is chosen, the author finds a spirit of disruption and unrest; a spirit which inflames class warfare, encourages discontent, and breeds nationalism. He believes that such a spirit, dominating the councils of the Empire, must gradually bring about its ruin.

Comparing Mr. Baldwin and Mr. MacDonald, he says that the men are imbued with the ideal of benefiting the human race, but feels that while the one would seek to do it inspired by a great love of his country as well as of mankind, the other is not concerned about his country at all. "The Conservative Mind," then, is what the writer desires to see established in Downing Street, believing that by this means only can prosperity, contentment, and security be restored.

And this "Conservative Mind," what is it? Must we answer the question for ourselves, after having studied those individuals selected in these pages to represent it, or does the author supply us with a definition? The object of these essays is, certainly to present various facets of Conservatism; we see it shining through the patriotism and idealism of the past, the sense of duty and the vigor combined with moderation of Sir Robert Bunsen, the practical tenacity of Mr. Neville Chamberlain, the cultured progressiveness of such lesser-known lights as Mr. Wood and Mr. Oliver Stanley.

**The Author's Definition**  
But the author has his own clear definition of conservatism, of which Disraeli is the distinguished parent—"the maintenance of our institutions, the preservation of our Empire, and the improvement of the conditions of the people." And while he considers certain individuals in connection with it, it is not so much as exponents whom he would champion that they come before us, but as men wholly upon their trial, who have yet to submit to the supreme test, the struggle with a Socialism laboring unceasingly, not on behalf of England, but on its own behalf. The interest shown by the Conservative Party led by Disraeli in amelioration of the conditions of the people was one of the most practical forces at work in the latter part of the nineteenth century in England; it is for those who recognize and comprehend it to carry on this great tradition on the firm basis already established for the guidance and protection of the Empire.

"The historic basis," "for Conservatism," we read, "is a close human and individual sympathy with Labor; the historic basis of Liberalism is a passion for abstract ideas. And again: 'The Conservative was always the practical man in politics. The Liberal was always the doctrinaire.' Thus, anxiously and hopefully, the author looks to such men as Sir Douglas Hogg, who learned to comprehend the British Empire through the vision of Joseph Chamberlain, and to Sir Philip Lloyd George, whose wide energy and enthusiasm are devoted to its unification and development.

**Ideals of Conservatism**  
The ideals of conservatism, as set forth in this volume, imbued with a great desire to uplift and prosper the race, are as any right-thinking man would surely endorse. But for their general acceptance by Liberal and Labor, it would be necessary that no label accompany them, no least shadow of hereditary Disraelianism fall about them. And in their application, when it came to a question of practical politics, how

## Books Received

[Inclusion of a book in this list does not necessarily indicate that it has the endorsement of The Christian Science Monitor.]  
The Silent Five, by T. Morris Longworth. New York: The Century Company, \$1.75.  
Bird Stories, retold from St. Nicholas. New York: The Century Company, \$1.25.  
Viking's Rest, by Frances Fenwick Williams. New York: The Century Company, \$2.  
Die Brücke über den Abgrund. Berlin: Deutschen Liga Für Menschenrechte.  
Die Trübsal Deutschlands, by a German. Stuttgart: Ernst Heinrich Moritz.  
Das Gesicht des Krieges, by Franz Carl Endow. Leipzig: Verlag Ernst Oldenburg.  
The Little French Girl, by Anne Douglas Sedgwick. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company, \$2.  
Elizabethans, by A. H. Bullen. New York: E. P. Dutton Company, \$5.

## Browsing in the Bookshops

THE bookshops on Ashburton Place, Boston, suggest mental pastures, where people may browse, rather than the market place, where they must buy. Of course, you may buy a book here, if you want to, and the chances are you will want to. And you may have them ancient or modern in format, on any subject and at any price. A large blue volume of "England and Her Poetry" can be had for a dime. It stands in the narrow shelves, at the entrance to Goodspeed's, along with many another volume on many another subject, but all marked 10 cents. You may pay more, if you wish, and find a richer collection on the broad table, just inside the door. We liked best, in a queer black and white binding, a book of "Songs and Tales From the Dark Continent, Recorded From the Singings and Sayings of C. Kamba Simango, Ntatu Tribe, Portuguese East Africa." At least, we thought we did until we began to mount the stairs, between walls covered with paintings and etchings. Courtiers will tell you all about them and about the artists, modern American and English, but if you'd rather read about them, you may stop right here, for you are on the landing before the little racks of little books—Goodspeed's Print Collector's Booklets.

## What the World Reads

SCARCELY three years had elapsed since the completion of his "Werther" when Goethe began another and much larger work, a work that was destined to be called "Wilhelm Meisters Lehrjahre," and which Carlyle was to translate into English under the title of "Wilhelm Meister's Apprenticeship." This work finally appeared in 1795, virtually 20 years after it had been begun. The first draft of this novel, long thought lost, in 1910 was found. Its title is "Wilhelm Meisters Theatralische Sendung," or "Wilhelm Meister's Theatrical Mission." This work has now been translated into French by Florence Halévy under the title of "La Vocation théâtrale de Wilhelm Meister," and published by Grasset, Paris.

Some time ago, Bernard Fay began a series of articles in Les Nouvelles Littéraires entitled "Panorama of French Literature since 1830." He has now completed them, 18 in all. The last, on the present status of French prose, strikes a rather elegiac note. Fay appreciates that the war virtually eliminated French from those countries where it had once been a second tongue: Russia, Germany, Austria, and the Orient. He feels that, in compensation for this loss, French has gained a new foothold in the Anglo-Saxon world, with especial reference to the United States. The accuracy of this contention may be gravely doubted. Among the prose writers who Mr. Fay believes will restore French prose to its original position are Jacques de Lacretelle, Jean Cocteau and Raymond Radiguet.

Thirty years ago, Eoin MacNeill and Douglas Hyde established the Gaelic League for the restoration of the native language of Ireland. The claim is made that "Irish" is now a mark of superior culture, that Ireland will follow in the footsteps of Belgium, Switzerland and Czechoslovakia and become bilingual, English being the language of gross business and international communications while Irish will "represent and save the spirit, the poetry, the heart, the soul of Ireland."

ALLEN W. PORTERFIELD.

## Pantolon and Columbine Take the Air



Decoration by John Austen from "The Adventures of Harlequin," by Francis Bickley (Dutton).

## Letting Down Anglo-Saxon

A Popular History of English Poetry, by T. Earle Welby. New York: D. Appleton & Co.  
THE highly interesting book that Mr. Welby has written suffers from a misleading title. For there is little that is "popular" in this independent evaluation of the racial poetry of the English people. Since concession has been made to that anomaly called "popular taste" there has been no letting down of the bars to include an indiscriminate audience. As a matter of fact, had Mr. Welby called his book an Unpopular History of English Poetry, he would have come nearer to the results as they will in all probability be recorded by his average reader. He has taken a field much traveled over, and instead of summarizing the general received impressions of his numerous predecessors has preferred to write down his own opinions.

His very first chapter on the beginnings of English poetry is bound to create much discussion in academic circles; yet Mr. Welby by no means gives the impression of the will to startle. He is, from the testimony of his estimates as the Whitman, rather academically himself; this is, so to speak, a rebellion from within. The ancestry of English poetry is not Anglo-Saxon, he contends, but Prevalent. In combating the Anglo-Saxon derivation he makes a statement long overdue, in view of the insistence of teachers upon the greater value of the Anglo-Saxon element in English, as compared with the Latin.  
"Innumerable passages of our greatest prose, from the Bible, from St. Thomas Browne, from John Donne, from Landor, from De Quincey, from Walter Pater, rebuke the notion that the Anglo-Saxon element in our language is of higher value than the Latin; our poetry yields from among its greatest lines

## Browsing in the Bookshops

ing a glance. 'Tis always most pleasant with Andrew McCance."  
He does tell a good story as he takes you round among biographies and cookbooks, between shelves filled with gardening lore and large tomes on philosophy. In another section are novels, modern and not so modern—new in binding, old in interest. The public libraries buy these books; they are better, said Mr. McCance, than reprints and cheaper than when they were popular best sellers. He has just shipped 1000 such copies to the Brooklyn Public Library. But he has no complicated system of Dewey decimals for guidance in his library. Everything is placed on the shelves, alphabetically, according to author's name, so the public, always welcome, can go at will toward what it wants. We agree with the poet who followed the genial book seller from Park Street. "To a fine new-old manse; we shall all climb Parnassus with Andrew McCance."

From Parnassus, Ashburton Place and even Park Street one is swept out to sea, around Cape Horn and so to California and upward along the Pacific Coast with the hero of "The Log of a Forty-Niner" (a B. J. Brimmer publication), edited by Carolyn Hale Russ of Jamaica Plain. The diary and drawings made by Mrs. Russ' father, Richard Lunt Hale, from his father, the "Log," have been lent by the Widener Library of Harvard University to De Wolfe & Fiske Company, who now have them, along with the very handsome book, in their Park Street windows.

An exhibit of timely interest, including several numbers of Harper's Weekly in 1861, when war was threatening, has been lent by the Andrews Book Shop to the Houghton & Dutton Company. Many visiting veterans and many who have only vague memories of the war, or hearsay evidence, pause before the windows on Tremont and Beacon streets to look at the old pictures and books.  
Under the Park Street Church, in Williams' bookstore, is a fine collection of Civil War books covering the entire field of action—North and South—many of these editions being out of print. Mrs. Leah Millan, manager of the Williams bookstore, has put a card in her windows on Milk Street, inviting veterans and all others who may be interested, to come down into her parlor and browse among her books.

"In Some Green Bower"  
A few steps further along Ashburton Place one steps into the shop of Smith & McCance. There is no subject, whether it be jazz or architecture, writing a novel or selling a dish washer; and no country, whether Alaska or Florida, Maine or New Mexico, Germany or Japan, is not represented by the new books and magazines, in brilliant jacket and cover, on the counters that make an aisle of the entire first floor. But to pass, under personal escort of Andrew McCance himself, up the stairs, along the balconies, around corners, into queer little rooms, up more stairs—is indeed a treat. "To buy books and bright papers, we're glad of the chance," wrote a patron of the store when last spring it moved from Park Street to its new quarters. "And to hear the best stories of Andrew McCance. If we're browsing all day, or just tak-

ing a glance. 'Tis always most pleasant with Andrew McCance."  
He does tell a good story as he takes you round among biographies and cookbooks, between shelves filled with gardening lore and large tomes on philosophy. In another section are novels, modern and not so modern—new in binding, old in interest. The public libraries buy these books; they are better, said Mr. McCance, than reprints and cheaper than when they were popular best sellers. He has just shipped 1000 such copies to the Brooklyn Public Library. But he has no complicated system of Dewey decimals for guidance in his library. Everything is placed on the shelves, alphabetically, according to author's name, so the public, always welcome, can go at will toward what it wants. We agree with the poet who followed the genial book seller from Park Street. "To a fine new-old manse; we shall all climb Parnassus with Andrew McCance."

From Parnassus, Ashburton Place and even Park Street one is swept out to sea, around Cape Horn and so to California and upward along the Pacific Coast with the hero of "The Log of a Forty-Niner" (a B. J. Brimmer publication), edited by Carolyn Hale Russ of Jamaica Plain. The diary and drawings made by Mrs. Russ' father, Richard Lunt Hale, from his father, the "Log," have been lent by the Widener Library of Harvard University to De Wolfe & Fiske Company, who now have them, along with the very handsome book, in their Park Street windows.

An exhibit of timely interest, including several numbers of Harper's Weekly in 1861, when war was threatening, has been lent by the Andrews Book Shop to the Houghton & Dutton Company. Many visiting veterans and many who have only vague memories of the war, or hearsay evidence, pause before the windows on Tremont and Beacon streets to look at the old pictures and books.  
Under the Park Street Church, in Williams' bookstore, is a fine collection of Civil War books covering the entire field of action—North and South—many of these editions being out of print. Mrs. Leah Millan, manager of the Williams bookstore, has put a card in her windows on Milk Street, inviting veterans and all others who may be interested, to come down into her parlor and browse among her books.

"In Some Green Bower"  
A few steps further along Ashburton Place one steps into the shop of Smith & McCance. There is no subject, whether it be jazz or architecture, writing a novel or selling a dish washer; and no country, whether Alaska or Florida, Maine or New Mexico, Germany or Japan, is not represented by the new books and magazines, in brilliant jacket and cover, on the counters that make an aisle of the entire first floor. But to pass, under personal escort of Andrew McCance himself, up the stairs, along the balconies, around corners, into queer little rooms, up more stairs—is indeed a treat. "To buy books and bright papers, we're glad of the chance," wrote a patron of the store when last spring it moved from Park Street to its new quarters. "And to hear the best stories of Andrew McCance. If we're browsing all day, or just tak-

ing a glance. 'Tis always most pleasant with Andrew McCance."

He does tell a good story as he takes you round among biographies and cookbooks, between shelves filled with gardening lore and large tomes on philosophy. In another section are novels, modern and not so modern—new in binding, old in interest. The public libraries buy these books; they are better, said Mr. McCance, than reprints and cheaper than when they were popular best sellers. He has just shipped 1000 such copies to the Brooklyn Public Library. But he has no complicated system of Dewey decimals for guidance in his library. Everything is placed on the shelves, alphabetically, according to author's name, so the public, always welcome, can go at will toward what it wants. We agree with the poet who followed the genial book seller from Park Street. "To a fine new-old manse; we shall all climb Parnassus with Andrew McCance."

From Parnassus, Ashburton Place and even Park Street one is swept out to sea, around Cape Horn and so to California and upward along the Pacific Coast with the hero of "The Log of a Forty-Niner" (a B. J. Brimmer publication), edited by Carolyn Hale Russ of Jamaica Plain. The diary and drawings made by Mrs. Russ' father, Richard Lunt Hale, from his father, the "Log," have been lent by the Widener Library of Harvard University to De Wolfe & Fiske Company, who now have them, along with the very handsome book, in their Park Street windows.

An exhibit of timely interest, including several numbers of Harper's Weekly in 1861, when war was threatening, has been lent by the Andrews Book Shop to the Houghton & Dutton Company. Many visiting veterans and many who have only vague memories of the war, or hearsay evidence, pause before the windows on Tremont and Beacon streets to look at the old pictures and books.  
Under the Park Street Church, in Williams' bookstore, is a fine collection of Civil War books covering the entire field of action—North and South—many of these editions being out of print. Mrs. Leah Millan, manager of the Williams bookstore, has put a card in her windows on Milk Street, inviting veterans and all others who may be interested, to come down into her parlor and browse among her books.

"In Some Green Bower"  
A few steps further along Ashburton Place one steps into the shop of Smith & McCance. There is no subject, whether it be jazz or architecture, writing a novel or selling a dish washer; and no country, whether Alaska or Florida, Maine or New Mexico, Germany or Japan, is not represented by the new books and magazines, in brilliant jacket and cover, on the counters that make an aisle of the entire first floor. But to pass, under personal escort of Andrew McCance himself, up the stairs, along the balconies, around corners, into queer little rooms, up more stairs—is indeed a treat. "To buy books and bright papers, we're glad of the chance," wrote a patron of the store when last spring it moved from Park Street to its new quarters. "And to hear the best stories of Andrew McCance. If we're browsing all day, or just tak-

ing a glance. 'Tis always most pleasant with Andrew McCance."

He does tell a good story as he takes you round among biographies and cookbooks, between shelves filled with gardening lore and large tomes on philosophy. In another section are novels, modern and not so modern—new in binding, old in interest. The public libraries buy these books; they are better, said Mr. McCance, than reprints and cheaper than when they were popular best sellers. He has just shipped 1000 such copies to the Brooklyn Public Library. But he has no complicated system of Dewey decimals for guidance in his library. Everything is placed on the shelves, alphabetically, according to author's name, so the public, always welcome, can go at will toward what it wants. We agree with the poet who followed the genial book seller from Park Street. "To a fine new-old manse; we shall all climb Parnassus with Andrew McCance."

From Parnassus, Ashburton Place and even Park Street one is swept out to sea, around Cape Horn and so to California and upward along the Pacific Coast with the hero of "The Log of a Forty-Niner" (a B. J. Brimmer publication), edited by Carolyn Hale Russ of Jamaica Plain. The diary and drawings made by Mrs. Russ' father, Richard Lunt Hale, from his father, the "Log," have been lent by the Widener Library of Harvard University to De Wolfe & Fiske Company, who now have them, along with the very handsome book, in their Park Street windows.

An exhibit of timely interest, including several numbers of Harper's Weekly in 1861, when war was threatening, has been lent by the Andrews Book Shop to the Houghton & Dutton Company. Many visiting veterans and many who have only vague memories of the war, or hearsay evidence, pause before the windows on Tremont and Beacon streets to look at the old pictures and books.  
Under the Park Street Church, in Williams' bookstore, is a fine collection of Civil War books covering the entire field of action—North and South—many of these editions being out of print. Mrs. Leah Millan, manager of the Williams bookstore, has put a card in her windows on Milk Street, inviting veterans and all others who may be interested, to come down into her parlor and browse among her books.

"In Some Green Bower"  
A few steps further along Ashburton Place one steps into the shop of Smith & McCance. There is no subject, whether it be jazz or architecture, writing a novel or selling a dish washer; and no country, whether Alaska or Florida, Maine or New Mexico, Germany or Japan, is not represented by the new books and magazines, in brilliant jacket and cover, on the counters that make an aisle of the entire first floor. But to pass, under personal escort of Andrew McCance himself, up the stairs, along the balconies, around corners, into queer little rooms, up more stairs—is indeed a treat. "To buy books and bright papers, we're glad of the chance," wrote a patron of the store when last spring it moved from Park Street to its new quarters. "And to hear the best stories of Andrew McCance. If we're browsing all day, or just tak-

ing a glance. 'Tis always most pleasant with Andrew McCance."

## Browsing in the Bookshops

ing a glance. 'Tis always most pleasant with Andrew McCance."  
He does tell a good story as he takes you round among biographies and cookbooks, between shelves filled with gardening lore and large tomes on philosophy. In another section are novels, modern and not so modern—new in binding, old in interest. The public libraries buy these books; they are better, said Mr. McCance, than reprints and cheaper than when they were popular best sellers. He has just shipped 1000 such copies to the Brooklyn Public Library. But he has no complicated system of Dewey decimals for guidance in his library. Everything is placed on the shelves, alphabetically, according to author's name, so the public, always welcome, can go at will toward what it wants. We agree with the poet who followed the genial book seller from Park Street. "To a fine new-old manse; we shall all climb Parnassus with Andrew McCance."

From Parnassus, Ashburton Place and even Park Street one is swept out to sea, around Cape Horn and so to California and upward along the Pacific Coast with the hero of "The Log of a Forty-Niner" (a B. J. Brimmer publication), edited by Carolyn Hale Russ of Jamaica Plain. The diary and drawings made by Mrs. Russ' father, Richard Lunt Hale, from his father, the "Log," have been lent by the Widener Library of Harvard University to De Wolfe & Fiske Company, who now have them, along with the very handsome book, in their Park Street windows.

An exhibit of timely interest, including several numbers of Harper's Weekly in 1861, when war was threatening, has been lent by the Andrews Book Shop to the Houghton & Dutton Company. Many visiting veterans and many who have only vague memories of the war, or hearsay evidence, pause before the windows on Tremont and Beacon streets to look at the old pictures and books.  
Under the Park Street Church, in Williams' bookstore, is a fine collection of Civil War books covering the entire field of action—North and South—many of these editions being out of print. Mrs. Leah Millan, manager of the Williams bookstore, has put a card in her windows on Milk Street, inviting veterans and all others who may be interested, to come down into her parlor and browse among her books.

"In Some Green Bower"  
A few steps further along Ashburton Place one steps into the shop of Smith & McCance. There is no subject, whether it be jazz or architecture, writing a novel or selling a dish washer; and no country, whether Alaska or Florida, Maine or New Mexico, Germany or Japan, is not represented by the new books and magazines, in brilliant jacket and cover, on the counters that make an aisle of the entire first floor. But to pass, under personal escort of Andrew McCance himself, up the stairs, along the balconies, around corners, into queer little rooms, up more stairs—is indeed a treat. "To buy books and bright papers, we're glad of the chance," wrote a patron of the store when last spring it moved from Park Street to its new quarters. "And to hear the best stories of Andrew McCance. If we're browsing all day, or just tak-

ing a glance. 'Tis always most pleasant with Andrew McCance."

He does tell a good story as he takes you round among biographies and cookbooks, between shelves filled with gardening lore and large tomes on philosophy. In another section are novels, modern and not so modern—new in binding, old in interest. The public libraries buy these books; they are better, said Mr. McCance, than reprints and cheaper than when they were popular best sellers. He has just shipped 1000 such copies to the Brooklyn Public Library. But he has no complicated system of Dewey decimals for guidance in his library. Everything is placed on the shelves, alphabetically, according to author's name, so the public, always welcome, can go at will toward what it wants. We agree with the poet who followed the genial book seller from Park Street. "To a fine new-old manse; we shall all climb Parnassus with Andrew McCance."

From Parnassus, Ashburton Place and even Park Street one is swept out to sea, around Cape Horn and so to California and upward along the Pacific Coast with the hero of "The Log of a Forty-Niner" (a B. J. Brimmer publication), edited by Carolyn Hale Russ of Jamaica Plain. The diary and drawings made by Mrs. Russ' father, Richard Lunt Hale, from his father, the "Log," have been lent by the Widener Library of Harvard University to De Wolfe & Fiske Company, who now have them, along with the very handsome book, in their Park Street windows.

An exhibit of timely interest, including several numbers of Harper's Weekly in 1861, when war was threatening, has been lent by the Andrews Book Shop to the Houghton & Dutton Company. Many visiting veterans and many who have only vague memories of the war, or hearsay evidence, pause before the windows on Tremont and Beacon streets to look at the old pictures and books.  
Under the Park Street Church, in Williams' bookstore, is a fine collection of Civil War books covering the entire field of action—North and South—many of these editions being out of print. Mrs. Leah Millan, manager of the Williams bookstore, has put a card in her windows on Milk Street, inviting veterans and all others who may be interested, to come down into her parlor and browse among her books.

"In Some Green Bower"  
A few steps further along Ashburton Place one steps into the shop of Smith & McCance. There is no subject, whether it be jazz or architecture, writing a novel or selling a dish washer; and no country, whether Alaska or Florida, Maine or New Mexico, Germany or Japan, is not represented by the new books and magazines, in brilliant jacket and cover, on the counters that make an aisle of the entire first floor. But to pass, under personal escort of Andrew McCance himself, up the stairs, along the balconies, around corners, into queer little rooms, up more stairs—is indeed a treat. "To buy books and bright papers, we're glad of the chance," wrote a patron of the store when last spring it moved from Park Street to its new quarters. "And to hear the best stories of Andrew McCance. If we're browsing all day, or just tak-

ing a glance. 'Tis always most pleasant with Andrew McCance."

He does tell a good story as he takes you round among biographies and cookbooks, between shelves filled with gardening lore and large tomes on philosophy. In another section are novels, modern and not so modern—new in binding, old in interest. The public libraries buy these books; they are better, said Mr. McCance, than reprints and cheaper than when they were popular best sellers. He has just shipped 1000 such copies to the Brooklyn Public Library. But he has no complicated system of Dewey decimals for guidance in his library. Everything is placed on the shelves, alphabetically, according to author's name, so the public, always welcome, can go at will toward what it wants. We agree with the poet who followed the genial book seller from Park Street. "To a fine new-old manse; we shall all climb Parnassus with Andrew McCance."

From Parnassus, Ashburton Place and even Park Street one is swept out to sea, around Cape Horn and so to California and upward along the Pacific Coast with the hero of "The Log of a Forty-Niner" (a B. J. Brimmer publication), edited by Carolyn Hale Russ of Jamaica Plain. The diary and drawings made by Mrs. Russ' father, Richard Lunt Hale, from his father, the "Log," have been lent by the Widener Library of Harvard University to De Wolfe & Fiske Company, who now have them, along with the very handsome book, in their Park Street windows.

An exhibit of timely interest, including several numbers of Harper's Weekly in 1861, when war was threatening, has been lent by the Andrews Book Shop to the Houghton & Dutton Company. Many visiting veterans and many who have only vague memories of the war, or hearsay evidence, pause before the windows on Tremont and Beacon streets to look at the old pictures and books.  
Under the Park Street Church, in Williams' bookstore, is a fine collection of Civil War books covering the entire field of action—North and South—many of these editions being out of print. Mrs. Leah Millan, manager of the Williams bookstore, has put a card in her windows on Milk Street, inviting veterans and all others who may be interested, to come down into her parlor and browse among her books.

"In Some Green Bower"  
A few steps further along Ashburton Place one steps into the shop of Smith & McCance. There is no subject, whether it be jazz or architecture, writing a novel or selling a dish washer; and no country, whether Alaska or Florida, Maine or New Mexico, Germany or Japan, is not represented by the new books and magazines, in brilliant jacket and cover, on the counters that make an aisle of the entire first floor. But to pass, under personal escort of Andrew McCance himself, up the stairs, along the balconies, around corners, into queer little rooms, up more stairs—is indeed a treat. "To buy books and bright papers, we're glad of the chance," wrote a patron of the store when last spring it moved from Park Street to its new quarters. "And to hear the best stories of Andrew McCance. If we're browsing all day, or just tak-

ing a glance. 'Tis always most pleasant with Andrew McCance."

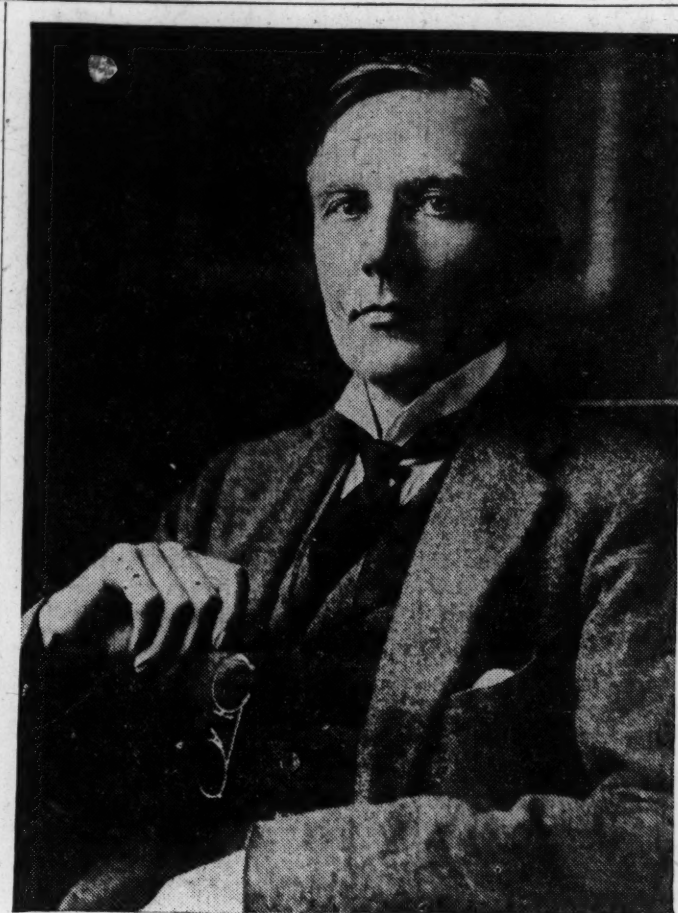
He does tell a good story as he takes you round among biographies and cookbooks, between shelves filled with gardening lore and large tomes on philosophy. In another section are novels, modern and not so modern—new in binding, old in interest. The public libraries buy these books; they are better, said Mr. McCance, than reprints and cheaper than when they were popular best sellers. He has just shipped 1000 such copies to the Brooklyn Public Library. But he has no complicated system of Dewey decimals for guidance in his library. Everything is placed on the shelves, alphabetically, according to author's name, so the public, always welcome, can go at will toward what it wants. We agree with the poet who followed the genial book seller from Park Street. "To a fine new-old manse; we shall all climb Parnassus with Andrew McCance."

From Parnassus, Ashburton Place and even Park Street one is swept out to sea, around Cape Horn and so to California and upward along the Pacific Coast with the hero of "The Log of a Forty-Niner" (a B. J. Brimmer publication), edited by Carolyn Hale Russ of Jamaica Plain. The diary and drawings made by Mrs. Russ' father, Richard Lunt Hale, from his father, the "Log," have been lent by the Widener Library of Harvard University to De Wolfe & Fiske Company, who now have them, along with the very handsome book, in their Park Street windows.

An exhibit of timely interest, including several numbers of Harper's Weekly in 1861, when war was threatening, has been lent by the Andrews Book Shop to the Houghton & Dutton Company. Many visiting veterans and many who have only vague memories of the war, or hearsay evidence, pause before the windows on Tremont and Beacon streets to look at the old pictures and books.  
Under the Park Street Church, in Williams' bookstore, is a fine collection of Civil War books covering the entire field of action—North and South—many of these editions being out of print. Mrs. Leah Millan, manager of the Williams bookstore, has put a card in her windows on Milk Street, inviting veterans and all others who may be interested, to come down into her parlor and browse among her books.

"In Some Green Bower"  
A few steps further along Ashburton Place one steps into the shop of Smith & McCance. There is no subject, whether it be jazz or architecture, writing a novel or selling a dish washer; and no country, whether Alaska or Florida, Maine or New Mexico, Germany or Japan, is not represented by the new books and magazines, in brilliant jacket and cover, on the counters that make an aisle of the entire first floor. But to pass, under personal escort of Andrew McCance himself, up the stairs, along the balconies, around corners, into queer little rooms, up more stairs—is indeed a treat. "To buy books and bright papers, we're glad of the chance," wrote a patron of the store when last spring it moved from Park Street to its new quarters. "And to hear the best stories of Andrew McCance. If we're browsing all day, or just tak-

ing a glance. 'Tis always most pleasant with Andrew McCance."



THE RT. HON. H. A. L. FISHER © Keystone View Co.

## "Those Who Think"

The Common Weal, by The Right Hon. Herbert Fisher. Oxford: The Clarendon Press, 7s. 6d. net.

MRS. FISHER cannot help kindling the spark of civic interest. In the brief preface to this collection of lectures, given last year to the University and City of Glasgow, he tells us that time was too limited to allow of his making, in a volume of lectures, a political philosophy. His chance of interesting his hearers was to let his thoughts play freely and discursively round some of the topics which had at different times and through various experiences impressed themselves upon him as being of special importance. Readers of this illuminating book will feel glad that this was the chosen method, for the impressions are presented in a delightful way.

Mr. Fisher tells us how small a fraction of society takes any interest in public affairs, how much remains to be done to relieve mankind of the heavier types of labor, to diminish the drudgery to cheapen the cost of necessities to the consumer. Is it not worth while, he asks, to consider whether the conduct of human affairs cannot and should not be improved, and may the cure for our ills not be found in a mode of thinking, and a direction to conduct?

There is a complete absence of anything approaching moralizing in the author's comments on society. He is convinced of the responsibility of the citizen and tells him in a hundred varying ways how much he misses by his lack of interest in social relations. But Mr. Fisher would not see us all set up as saviors of society. He invites the average man and woman to regard his individual task, however humble, as not merely a breadwinning operation but as a contribution to the well-being of the community.

"The principal argument for self-development on wide lines is the truism that that which a man can give is dependent on what he has," says Mr. Fisher. He insists upon thoroughness in the intellectual habit. All great changes that have come over the world are due, mainly to the passion for religious insight or to the disinterested movement of intellectual curiosity, and only in a very small measure to the clash of political forces.

He has some delightful things to say about education. The president of the Board of Education in England is apparently constantly being invited by excellent persons to give

"VERA" LESSON MARKERS  
For twelve years, considered supreme in their service.

\$1.50 per Book, Special Size \$2.00  
G. J. KORDULA, 1916 Cedar Road, Baltimore

Are You Interested in Your Ancestry? Our Catalogue of FAMILY & TRIBE Histories (176 pages) will be sent you on receipt of 10 cents.

Goodspeed's Book Shop, Boston, Mass.

FOR BOOKS

The Old Corner Book Store

50 Bromfield Street

MAIN 7089 BOSTON 8

A Companion to Chatterton's Famous Book on Ship Models

Sailing Ship Models

By R. Morton Nance. Elaborately illustrated with over 100 designs, including a special series of photographic plates. Quarto, cloth, gilt top (boxed). \$22.50 Net

Only a limited edition issued—each copy numbered.

A worthy companion to Chatterton's book on Ship Models, a Chatterton which was so far over-subscribed before that it was impossible to get a copy in this country were many disappointed in not being able to secure copies.

The subject matter of the new volume, in, if possible, of even more general interest than its predecessor.

LAURIAT CO.

IMPORTERS

385 Washington St., opp. Franklin St., BOSTON

For Sale at All Bookstores

Address correspondence regarding

admittance and requests for application blanks to: The Christian Science Benevolent Association, 236

Huntington Ave., Boston 17, Mass.

## Czechoslovakia on Her Own



## THE HOME FORUM

## The Religious Spirit in Whittier

OVER twenty years ago a certain student in an oral examination was asked for a list of his reading. His classification included poetry, and among the poets mentioned he happened to say, "And I love Whittier." This drew from the presiding examiner the question: "You say you like this poet and are attracted by that poet, and you love Whittier. Will you tell us why you love Whittier?" The young man replied, "Because of his religious spirit, sir." This answer, I recall, evoked spontaneous applause. But I did not realize just how triumphant an answer it was at the time. In those days I never dreamed that I should tread the same soil as the "Woodthrush of Essex," or look upon the same sights as met his eyes. But the gentle test of time carried me thither, and one bright day I stood with fast-beating heart before the poet's home, where he spent so many toilsome, fruitful, and quiet years. I can still recapture the thrill of pleasure that was mine that day, and the soft touch of gentleness that crept over me as I stood, hat in hand.

Since then I have roamed leisurely and lovingly through nearly every room in the house, touching letters and manuscripts and looking fondly at what I could not touch. I have also rambled round the poet's garden where he loved so much to study and sit under the trees where he sat, and there I think I have come more to the spirit of the man and his poetry than anywhere else. It is a magical moment when one stands beside the desk whereon Whittier wrote "The Eternal Goodness"; but in his garden there is odor and light and the magic of gold! There one breathes the very essence of his poetry.

The supreme moments of experience are the moments of lofty dedication, of high exaltation to some cause. When Whittier was a young man with the door open before him into journalism and political fame, he made a heroic sacrifice and a sacred exaltation by identifying himself with the small band of Abolitionists. He became the gathering center of storm, opprobrium, fulmination, denunciation. Social ostracism played round him like chained lightning in a thunderstorm.

But what a calm dignity he maintained! No vile invective stained his speech, no base wrath escaped his lips. He wrote with a forthrightness and manliness words that scorched and cracked, but which even today have the ring of authentic metal in them. It was now that his Pegasus gained wings and soared! It was now that his songs grew subtle and simple! The tension brought definiteness into his poetry, dynamic. How often music sleeps on a strained wire! His poetry is characterized by a simplicity which is united with righteousness, it is suffused with the enthusiasm, holy zeal, and devastating seriousness of

exalted exaltation. The religious spirit captured him and laid its invisible arrest upon him. Followed the ripening and mellowing time. Whittier's earlier poetry is what we may call wakeful—a simple, rhythmic and simple eloquence is added the deep feeling and spiritual impulse of the poet saint. One cannot read his poetry without feeling therein the throbbing of simple sublimity that was so characteristic of Burns whose poetic genius was tinctured to the spark in Whittier. Some people would say that it is Whittier's appeal to the homely and heartfelt (so characteristic of Burns) which is his title to greatness. Still others would regard his beautiful and loving descriptions of New England life and nature as his supreme gift.

But there are still others who would say that there is something else in the Quaker poet which is the most powerful thing in his poetry. That something else is the religious spirit. It is the religious spirit that gives quality to the early poetry of abolitionism. One is awakened from moral slumber by the inspired declaration of the reformer. The verses shiver through the foundations of one's being like a bugle blast. Faith in the poet of divine justice! Faith in God is the dominant note. But later this spontaneous impulse, this leaping flame and mastering, roaring heat, becomes a steady sober burning, and then the divine Love animates his Muse; then hope runs through his poetry like a golden thread through a regal mantle.

Consider the "Eternal Goodness": But still my human hands are weak To hold your iron creeds: Against the words ye bid me speak My heart within me pleads.

Who fathoms the Eternal Thought? Who talks of the great and the good? The Lord is God! He needeth not The poor device of man.

I walk with bare, hushed feet the Ye tread with boldness shod; I dare not fix with mete and bound The love and power of God.

Ye praise His justice; even such His pitying love I deem; Ye seek a king; I fain would touch The robe that hath no seam.

The outstanding characteristic of Whittier now is that of one who has been in the Great Presence. Before he was like an eagle beating up against the storm; now the eagle is poised in the heights with balanced wings. The tumultuous temper has passed; he brings us the gifts of quiet, the treasures of peace.

Quietness is ever the secret of power, and the greatest revelations are of the stillness. When men listen to the voices that speak in silence invariably their lips are touched with fire. It was that volatile talker Carlyle who said, "The happiest of all men, I think, is he who can keep himself the quietest." Whittier has listened to "the mute unfathomable conversation" of still small voices, and in the silence there he has found upon him the mantle of sweetness and calm.

O Sabbath rest by Galilee! O calm of hills above, Where Jesus knelt to share with thee The silence of Eternity, Interpreted by love!

Drop Thy still dew of quietness, Till all our strivings cease; Take from our souls the strain and stress, And let our ordered lives confess The beauty of Thy peace.

Breathe through the pulses of desire Thy coolness and thy balm; Let sense be dumb, let flesh rebel; Speak through the earthquake, wind, and fire, O still small voice of calm.

What comes nearer to the religious spirit than those words? Deliverance is there; the mastery of holding one's tools with loose hands is there; the mastery of union with the divine Life, unity with one's fellows are there. Human experience with its bafflements has ascended to where the climber breathes the air of freedom and vastness, and the serenity of the great still spaces to the mountains of God where quietness is joy. All echoes are hushed, none save authentic voices speak in this quietude.

One loves to think of Whittier in his "Garden Study," in spring when Nature speaks of the power of silence, in summer when the days are spacious, in autumn among the leopards-colored leaves, how silently the sunbeams fall upon the trees calling the garden into verdure! How silently the leaves and flowers unfold their glories! How silently the flowers droop and the seeds of the ripening time pervade the air! Framed in this exquisite quiet Whittier works silently, seriously, serenely.

It is Whittier's genius that he makes the noblest thoughts of duty and love into simple songs, direct, straight to the heart, touching the emotions, making an appeal to the deepest feelings of human nature, singing, striking the chords of the primordial elements, touching the tops of praise. That is why you find so much of Whittier in hymn books.

J. M.

## Night of Stars

The sky immense, bejewelled with rain of stars, Hangs over us: The stars like a sudden explosion of powder go forth With green and gold; North-east, south-west, the Milky Way's pale streamers Flash past in flame; The sky is a swirling cataract Of fire, on high.

Over us the sky up to the zenith Palpitates with tense glitter; About our keel the foam bubbles and curls In phosphorescent joy. Flame boils up to meet down-rushing flame In the blue stillness. Aloft a single orange meteor Crashes down the sky.

—John Gould Fletcher, in "Irradiants."

## Discerning

Written for The Christian Science Monitor  
If I should ask that woman Whom I watched each summer day,

To meet my winter neighbors In our tangled city way, It would be like serving cherries— (That she gave me from her tree) To preserve for some such purpose— At a formal, urban tea.

No doubt my guests would find them And their donor sticky-sweet; But, well, there would be other Things to eat and folks to meet.

And only I, in tasting, Could see a tree thick-boughed, Its ripened cherries flaming Red against a sullen cloud. And only I, in looking At a timid woman's face, Could see an angel walking In a very earthy place!

Violet Alleen Storey.



"The Market Place, Mildenhall." From an Etching by M. Parker

## The Original: A Forgotten Periodical

"IT IS my purpose to treat, as forcibly, perspicuously, and concisely as each subject and my own ability will allow, of what is most interesting and important in Religion and Politics, in Morals and Manners, and in our Habits and Customs." This would seem an arduous task for any man to attempt single-handed in a weekly publication, yet it was achieved in The Original, which appeared in London in twenty-nine weekly parts during the year 1835. The author is described upon the title page as "Thomas Walker, M. A., Trinity College, Cambridge; Barrister at Law, and one of the Police Magistrates of the Metropolis." He was responsible, unaided, for each number of his periodical and resorted to rarely to translation or quotation from other writers. That his achievement was successful seems clear from the fact that in collected form The Original reached its fifth edition in 1846; and though it is now almost forgotten, the good sense, keen observation, humanity and humor that distinguish its pages still make a lively appeal to anyone who chances on a copy. It is interesting not alone for the matter it contains, but because it affords a vivid though quite unconscious portrait of its author.

Walker was a scholar and a traveler, a keen critic of his own times, accustomed by his legal training to weigh facts and theories and form his own conclusions. He displays a wide love for his fellows and a genuine desire to help those less fortunately placed, tempered always with the conviction of his own ability to advise the remedy. Many articles in The Original deal with parochial government and pauperism, subjects with which the author had much technical familiarity. Walker saw the remedy in poor law reform and the encouragement of prudence and self-respect.

Jotted here and there in The Original are "Sayings" full of wisdom, but their somewhat formal phraseology might give them a pedantic sound to modern ears. For example, "Complaining of adverse fortune, keeps fortune adverse." "I do not mind a man not taking off his hat to me; but one that will not put it on, in spite of all I can say, is a great annoyance." Crisper is the dictum, "A gentleman is a Christian in spite of what he will take a polish." Of more than passing interest are some notes of life in England during the author's own and the preceding generation. He records how international trade was carried on in the early part of the eighteenth century by pack transport along byways and field paths. The merchant would accompany his goods on horseback, collecting his dues as he went; and, though free from competition, he was exposed to constant menace from highwaymen. Within the memory of Walker's own day, the journey from Kensington to London was adventurous for single travelers. "At Kensington . . . on Sunday evenings a bell used to be rung at intervals to muster the people returning to town. As soon as a band was assembled sufficiently numerous to insure mutual protection, it set off; and so on till all had passed." To this day, when the House of Com-

mons rises, the cry of "Who goes home?" is heard, reminiscent of just such conditions.

A hold-up in London traffic was not unknown in Walker's day, though he blamed bad driving rather than street congestion. "In Fleet Street," he says, "I remember it is not uncommon to see stoppages for nearly an hour together." Let modern sufferers take heart, and when they find it quicker to get out and walk be glad the roadway is not as bad as it was in those days, for then, "the flagways were so ill laid, that what were called bear-traps were to be met with in almost every street; that is, loose flags, which, being pressed upon, splashed the leg up to the knee."

There is an expansiveness about The Original that, were its author less sincere, might lapse into pomposity. But humor is never absent, and Walker's method was in keeping with his day, when affairs moved so slowly and there was time to touch in the details of a scene, leisure for the ceremonies of literary criticism. The following incident is related as an example of courteous forbearance:

A gentleman, making a morning call upon a late county member of great taste and scrupulous courtesy, was accompanied into a library by a beautiful kid, which he found standing at the street door. During the conversation, the animal proceeded round the room, examining the different objects of art with ludicrous curiosity, till coming to a small bronze statue, placed upon the floor, he made a butt at it and knocked it over. The owner of the house taking no notice, his visitor observed, "That kid is a special favorite, I perceive; how long have you had it?" "I had it," exclaimed the virtuoso in an agony, "I thought it had been yours." "Mine!" said the gentleman, with no less astonishment, "It is not mine, I assure you." Whereupon they both rose, and by summary process ejected the intruder.

A treatise on the "Art of Dining" ran through several numbers of The Original. It is no mere gourmet's handbook, for though Walker was not unappreciative of the pleasures of the table, his chief interest lay in the art of hospitality, the aim of which is good fellowship. The host must be a general, taking charge of the direction of affairs, and not overlooking the many details attention to which spells success in entertaining. The guests, too, have their responsibilities. "For complete enjoyment, a company ought to be one; sympathizing and drawing together, listening and talking in due proportions—no monopolists, nor any eiphers."

There are some pertinent hints on the "Art of Listening." Those who are not instructed therein "may be instantly known by the interrogative 'Umph' with which they notice whatever is said to them." In fact, such persons are not spared the lash: "Pride cannot condescend to listen, except to its superiors; conceit does not think it worth while, and selfishness is too much taken up with its own concerns." A severe indictment, but perhaps not unmerited, for a "good listener" implies much of courtesy, kindness and appreciation.

## The Task of the Time

## Jewels

Written for The Christian Science Monitor  
Emblems and greater emblems unto Perfection's pearl!

Here the clear depth of the diamond holds no mysteries. The hidden depth of the dark sapphire is as the night's atmosphere robing herself in deep blue twinkling veils. The pale amethyst as twilight's wings.

The topaz as the tenderest stars at dawn. The ruby as the parting sun on the heart of a rare red rose. The gay turquoise's magic blue like a smile from an eastern sky. Jewels! Jewels! I see your thought lights and gifts renaissance in a single pearl.

Emblems and greater emblems unto Perfection's pearl! Katherine M. Hatch

## Right Mental Hygiene

THE movement now becoming quite general among progressive educators to promote mental hygiene constitutes an important step in the right direction. Education, it is now held, must include mental wholeness, that is to say, clean thinking, if it is to serve the high purpose of character building. While it is probably true that few, if any, except Christian metaphysicians, understand all that is implied in the term "mental hygiene," yet the progressive will applaud this trend of education; for it forecasts an awakening on the part of educators, in a degree at least, to important fundamentals in the unfoldment of the child mentality.

As commonly used, the term "mental hygiene" implies the formation of correct mental habits which make for clean living and sound moral character. There can be no doubt as to the importance of keeping the thought of the child occupied with the best and purest; and the thought occupied with good will afford very little opportunity for the advent of evil.

The all-important question arises, however, as to what is the best that can be presented to the child in order to develop the highest type of character. Are there not varying degrees of good, humanly considered? If we turn to the greatest of all teachers, Jesus of Nazareth, we shall find example and precept that all may well follow in the quest for the best; for his was the highest type of Christian character, as his was the most cogent teaching on this subject ever presented to mankind. Not only did he make use of the little child as the type and symbol of humility and purity which all may well emulate, but he declared in those beautiful precepts, the Beatitudes, "Blessed are the pure in heart: for they shall see God."

Could there be placed before men a higher incentive or a holier desire than to behold the infinite Father, who, we learn in Christian Science, is divine Life, Truth, and Love? The purity which Christ Jesus so exalted is an attainment toward which all must bend their best efforts in order to establish true mental health, that is to say, mental hygiene, upon a sound basis. Like all efforts toward human betterment, if health be not established upon a spiritual basis, it is as unstable as the house built upon the shifting sands. To be sure, it may stand for a season; but when the stormy winds of temptation and self-will assail it, it will be "pretty sure to fall, unless its foundation be the Rock, Christ, who is the true and living God."

Wordsworth has given us poems without any human figure. Take, for example, his wonderful "Night-piece."

The sky is overcast With a continuous cloud of texture close. Heavy and wan, all whitened by the moon, Which through the veil is indistinctly seen, A subtly contracting circle, yielding light, So faintly, that not a shadow falls. Chequering the ground from rock, plant, tree, or tower.

So Millet has painted many pictures of sunset, twilight, and moonlight. "The Farmyard by Moonlight" is in itself a lyric. The sky, here, too, is overclouded directly overhead, but the moon has broken through the clouds. The whole picture is a study of moonlight which bathes the scene; the little house at the left, the barred gate, the tree. The wheelbarrow with the faggots lends the inevitable homely touch. But most effective of all is the dog looking out toward the gate, "baying at the moon," as all dogs have done since Shakespeare's day, and for as many generations before. Here the moonlight is "chequering the ground" with intricate patterns.

Finally there is the sea. Neither Millet nor Wordsworth is thought of primarily as painter or poet of the sea, and yet in each we have memorable glimpses, the more memorable, perhaps, for being rare. One of the things that makes Wordsworth's "Ode on Intimations of Immortality" so impressive is the sense of the surge and pulsations of the sea that throbs through it; and the conclusion

Hence in season of calm weather Though inland far we be Our souls have sight of that immortal sea Which brought us hither. Can in a moment travel thither, And see the children sport upon the shore, And hear the mighty waters rolling evermore.

by its beautiful figure of speech sums up the whole meaning of the poem. And Millet, too, paints for us the sea; at the end of the village of Gravelle a spot familiar to him and well loved, the little house with the old chair and spinning wheel, the geese, the figures in their gayly colored dresses, and beyond, the vivid flash of ocean.

Post and painter are engaged in the same task, in striking sympathy. The fields, the sea, the earnest toiling peasants—Wordsworth and Millet have seen them with the same eye.

against which the tempests of evil beat in vain.

Under the marginal heading "Purity the path to perfection," in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 337), Mrs. Eddy pertinently says: "Christian Science demonstrates that none but the pure in heart can see God, as the gospel teaches. In proportion to his purity is man perfect; and perfection is the order of celestial being which demonstrates Life in Christ, Life's spiritual ideal." But, what means it to see God? the curious will inquire. Christian Science gives answer to this important question in terms which all may understand. Seeing God necessitates the understanding of what God is, and this is fundamental in Christian Science. "God," declares Mrs. Eddy on page 465 of Science and Health, "is incorporeal, divine, supreme, infinite Mind, Spirit, Soul, Principle, Life, Truth, Love." Moreover, since God is infinite, the only cause and creator, nothing exists outside the realm of Him and His perfect universe.

Furthermore, God is infinite good, the All-in-all; hence the only good which exists, and the only good which one may know, is God's goodness. Then to see spiritual good is to see God! Also, since God is Spirit, God can scarcely be known to the material senses. Through the spiritual senses alone is He beheld and known. Christian Science, in accordance with the first chapter of Genesis, also teaches that God made man in His own image and likeness: that is to say, God expresses himself in man, His image and likeness; therefore, man expresses only what God is, His qualities and none others. Then to see and know God is also to see and know man. How important it is that the child should early learn the significance of purity in order that he may gain a true understanding of God and of His universe, including spiritual man!

Mental hygiene, which implies mental health and purity, is thus seen to include much more than the commonly accepted sense of purity and goodness. It even includes knowledge of God, the understanding of God as ever present, infinite good. Character building upon this divine plan is stable and noble. It has for its aim the overcoming of selfishness. It says, "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself." In such a mental state, the impure, the selfish, and the hateful have no abiding place. Mental hygiene thus understood promotes Christian character building, and aids in bringing in the millennium of peace and good will to all mankind.

## SCIENCE AND HEALTH With Key to the Scriptures

By MARY BAKER EDDY

The original, standard and only Textbook on Christian Science Mind-healing, in one volume of 700 pages, may be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

It is published in the following styles and bindings:

Cloth . . . . .	\$2.00
One sheep, vest pocket edition, India Bible paper . . . . .	3.00
Morocco . . . . .	3.00
Morocco . . . . .	3.50
Full leather, stiff cover, same paper and also as above . . . . .	4.00
Morocco, pocket edition, Oxford India Bible paper . . . . .	5.00
Levant, heavy Oxford India Bible paper . . . . .	5.50
Large Type Edition, leather, heavy India Bible paper . . . . .	11.50
FRENCH TRANSLATION alternate pages of English and French	
Cloth . . . . .	\$3.50
Morocco pocket edition 7.50	
GERMAN TRANSLATION alternate pages of English and German	
Cloth . . . . .	\$3.50
Morocco pocket edition 7.50	

Where no Christian Science Reading Room is available the book will be sent at the above prices, express or postage prepaid, on either domestic or foreign shipments.

The other works of Mrs. Eddy may also be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms, or a complete list with descriptions and prices will be sent upon application. Remittance by money order or by draft on New York or Boston should accompany all orders and be made payable to

HARRY I. HUNT, Publisher Agent 107 Falmouth St., Back Bay Station BOSTON, U. S. A.

## THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by MARY BAKER EDDY  
An International Daily

Published daily, except Sundays and holidays, by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 270 Madison Ave., New York City. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all readers: One year, \$5.00; six months, \$2.50; three months, \$1.25; one month, 75 cents. Single copies 5 cents.

WILLIS J. ABBOT, Editor Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication, should be addressed to the Editor. If the return of manuscripts is desired, they must be accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope, but the Editor does not hold himself responsible for such communications.

Member of The Associated Press The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to the use for publication of all news and information here credited to it or not otherwise credited in this paper.

All rights of publication of special dispatches herein are reserved to The Christian Science Publishing Society. The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world. Those who may desire to purchase The Christian Science Monitor regularly and at any particular news stand where it is not now on sale, are requested to notify The Christian Science Publishing Society. Cost of remailing copies of The Christian Science Monitor is as follows:

North America Countries	Up to 16 pages . . . 1 cent	2 cents
Up to 16 pages . . . 1 cent	Up to 24 pages . . . 2 cents	4 cents
Up to 24 pages . . . 2 cents	Up to 32 pages . . . 3 cents	5 cents

NEWS OFFICES  
Europe: 2 Adelphi Terrace, W. C. London.  
Washington: 921-2 Colorado Building, Washington, D. C.  
Eastern: 270 Madison Ave., New York City.  
Western: Suite 1455, McCormick Bldg., 332 So. Michigan Avenue, Chicago.  
Northern California: Room 200, 625 Market Street, San Francisco.  
Southern California: 620 Van Nuys Building, Los Angeles.  
Australia: L. C. A. Buildings, 60 Queen Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.

BRANCH ADVERTISING OFFICES  
New York: 270 Madison Ave. Cleveland: 1655 Union Trust Bldg. Detroit: 455 Book Bldg. Chicago: 270 Madison Ave. Kansas City: 705 Commerce Bldg. San Francisco: 625 Market Street. Los Angeles: 620 Van Nuys Bldg. Seattle: 763 Empire Bldg. London: 2 Adelphi Terrace, W. C. Advertising rates given on application. The right to decline any advertisement is reserved. The Monitor is a member of the A. B. C. (Audit Bureau of Circulations).

Published by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY BOSTON, MASS., U. S. A.

Publishers of The Christian Science Journal Christian Science Sentinel Dr. Herald of Christian Science La. Herald of Christian Science Christian Science Quarterly



# Music of the World—Theatrical News

## Why Chaliapin Never Sings Wagnerian Roles

By ARCHIE BELL

FEDOR CHALIAPIN, receiving me at the height of the operatic season, gave me some account of his artistic struggles, aims and methods.

"Nowadays," he said, "they have many fine things to say about the artist. I am so happy that I please—perhaps this is one of the things that keeps me forever trying to become more proficient. But it was not always so. Always I declined to be fettered by traditions. Traditions, bah! That's what I always said; and in the early days, this led to difficulties. I wonder if anyone ever had as many artistic aims as I was accused of possessing. Ah, yes, even in Russia now they praise me and accept my interpretations. But it was not so when I was fighting the good fight and demanding that I give my own interpretation of the roles instead of slavishly doing what my predecessors had done. Why, you cannot imagine in the United States, I believe, to what limits this critical attack upon me was carried.

"Yes, it is sweet now, this vindication; either they admit that I was right all along, or that I was good enough to be permitted to think for myself and think differently from the others, if I cared to do so. Perhaps they came to respect my judgment, not because they admitted that I was right, but because they acknowledged that I had been a student—that I had given careful preparation to my work and that I was conscientious about all that I attempted to do. They knew and must know today that I still consider myself the student who is endeavoring to learn something about his art."

Still studies Goethe's "Faust." "You mean that you still study in preparation for the roles that you must have sung hundreds of times?" I inquire.

"Ah, if you could see inside my luggage, if you only could know how I spend my leisure hour on the train or in the hotel! For example, in recent years I have had a 'specialized' in the interpretation of devils. Perhaps my greatest successes have been in the stage interpretation of Satan. I know that Goethe's Mephistopheles is not Bolto's Satan in 'Faust'; I know that long ago, but I am always studying Goethe's 'Faust,' to understand what Goethe had in mind and to grasp how his masterpiece appealed to the imaginations of Bolto and Goethe—to get from it something more for myself. And he never fails me. Give me an hour with Goethe's 'Faust' after all of these years of specializing in it and I find something that I have not observed before. I know that always I am coming nearer and nearer to the truth. This, I understand, may be observed in my interpretations from week to week and from year to year. I change them, as I develop my studies of the role.

**Requirements of Stage Artist**  
"A stage delineator of character must possess much more than seems to be considered necessary to success. Put down constant study and the aim to improve as one essential. Another is, as I have noted, the imperative demand to give one's own characterization and not the 'traditional' interpretation. But, before being different, one must be certain that he is right, at least know why he feels he is right. One never must be different for the sake of being different. That is highly inartistic and sometimes ruinous.

"The stage artist should also be pleasant to the eye. His gestures must be beautiful, his face must show animation and responsiveness to emotion. He must have a sense of color as well as of sound. He must know how to drape his costume about him in an artistic manner, how to assume attitudes that are pleasing to the eye—how to wear a trained robe, how his folds are falling, how they appear against the background. He must play upon the tones of his voice as a virtuoso plays upon an instrument. A fine voice is not enough; great histrionic ability is not enough; he must have the combination of all these things. Yes, the interpretative artist must ever study—and the more he learns, the wider and more extensive must become the range of these studies."

**Mozart and Wagner**  
Thinking of this giant as Hans Sachs, or perhaps some other Wagnerian character, I observed that I never had heard of his singing a Wagnerian role. Did he not like German opera, the parts in German opera? "You have interpreted Mozart," I said, "but do you not care for Wagner?"

When reading his reply, imagine that the great actor is gesturing, playing upon his voice, facial expression and interpretative skill as if he were enacting a role before 3000 persons, who were to pass critical judgment upon him. He was as intensely emotional as ever on the stage.

"I approach the door," he said slowly. "I am overcome by my boldness and a sense of nothingness, but I have gone so far and now I must go on. A servant comes to answer my call and I bend my head as I approach nearer and communicate my message. I am ushered into a small room by this servant, who is a not unfriendly manner. In that room there is a little man, who rises to greet me and extends his hands, grasping mine and shaking them cordially. But I cannot believe that it is true. Ah, do not misunderstand me, I cry, 'do not misunderstand me, Mozart, I am not a great man. I am only Fedor Chaliapin, I approach you on bended knee; I have come to worship. I do not deserve the hearty handshake, these evidences of brotherly love, for I am unworthy of you; but I come to bend the knee, to pay

more than my respects—my homage.' The little man smiles and conveys words of meaning in that smile, and grasping my hands again, he bids me rise. 'Fedor Chaliapin, my name? You love music? I can see that you do and I can see that we shall have much to talk about. I am so glad that you came to see me. Sit down, brother, and feel that my home is yours while you are here.' I sit there and suddenly my fear departs; and when I reach the door again, I have been for one hour in Paradise.

**At Wagner's Door**  
"Then I approach another door. Mozart has received me as a brother, and perhaps I should be less fearful of my reception by another master, but as I approach the portal, there is the same terror again, as I realize that I am approaching the august presence. I ring the bell. My body is again trembling from fright, as my hands are clasped in adoration, and I fear that I should kneel, but the door swings open and I am prevented because I must give some excuse for my boldness. 'I am just Fedor Chaliapin,' I whisper, as a gorgeously liveried servant sneers above me. 'What do you want?' he inquires. 'I have come to see your master,' I whisper. 'I am a humble musician myself, but a great lover of the works of Richard Wagner. Pray, let me approach closer to him, now that he has come this far; let me tell him as best I can that I would pay my respectful homage.' The servant sneers again, but slightly indicates that I may follow him through the corridor. I do so. Another door opens. There sits the august and august Richard Wagner. 'Why have you come to disturb me?' he shouts as I endeavor to make my voice audible. 'What is it—do you quick about it.' 'I have come to pay my homage to the great master,' I say. 'Yes, yes, but what else?' he asks. 'Why did you come?' I have no time to receive you.' He turns away. The servant beckons and I have soon passed beyond the outer portal. I throw myself upon the grass in the garden and weep bitter tears, and when darkness falls I drag myself away. This may show you how I feel toward Mozart and Wagner."

## The Singing of Meyerbeer

By HERMAN KLEIN

LONDON, July 11.—Did Meyerbeer, then, whilst writing his operas for the lyric giants of his day, also write operas that were worthy to endure? In the opinion of the present writer he did; but the question after all, is one of taste, and the final answer rests with posterity just as much as that which has reference to the operas of Mascagni or Leoncavallo or even Puccini. This much we know already—that the decline in the popularity of Meyerbeer synchronized with the fin-de-siècle growth in the demand for the later works of Wagner; and, further, that it was the ardent Wagnerite and the modern "high-brows" between them who sought most persistently to belittle and condemn everything that Meyerbeer wrote. The success of his operas, however, and the partisan efforts do not, however, justify the conclusion that their success will be permanent. Far from it.

The real difficulty, as in the case of Mozart, is that the neglect of certain operas entails the risk of losing not only the tradition, but the sheer capacity for rendering effectively the music itself.

**Examples**  
To illustrate this possibility let us take Meyerbeer's second and greatest success, "Les Huguenots," rather than "Robert le Diable," which nowadays can hardly be called a familiar opera anywhere but in France. (There, of course, the names of the great Nourrit and Levasseur, the original Robert and Bertram, are still held in cherished memory.) Each of the seven leading rôles in "Les Huguenots" was written for an accomplished singer, and packed full of those technical difficulties—fantastic, unconventional, bizarre, brilliant by turns; pitfalls for the unwary—which Meyerbeer had a peculiar gift for devising.

The solos of the opening act are in the strangest possible contrast, like the personages to whom they are allotted. The suave beauty of Raoul's air with obbligato for viola d'amore, most trying alike to sustain and to sing in perfect tune, is musically a graphic picture of the young Huguenot gentleman. His faithful old retainer, Marcel, is no less accurately depicted in the famous "Piff, Paff!" a solo of height and depth to which only a thoroughly first-rate basso can impart its full effect. Again, in the well-known cavatina of the page, "Nobles Seigneurs," we perceive the sunny nature and assumed air of condescension characteristic of the boy himself. Harkneyed, yet rarely well sung, it is still inferior in difficulty to his second air, the rondo "No, No, No!" written by Meyerbeer especially for the celebrated contralto, Albini. When this opera was first produced at Covent Garden in 1848, (Scalchi, by the way, always sang it in America.)

**Excellent Duets**  
Then, in the second act, in the gardens of Chenonceaux, we come to the fascinating melodies and dazzling vocal flights of Marguerite de Valois, set forth in solo, duet, and trio in turn, culminating in the imposing ensemble which brings all the characters upon the scene together for the only time in the five acts. It is noteworthy that neither Valentine nor her husband, the Comte de Nevers, has any set solo to sing; but the former, to make up for it, shares, first with Marcel in

the Pré aux Clercs, and later on with Raoul in the fourth act, two of the noblest and most exacting dramatic duets to be found in the entire range of serious opera. Apart from the demands which they make upon the physical and vocal resources of the singers, they are enriched with masterly skill and are enriched with phrase after phrase of the highest distinction and melodic charm. Superb, too, when finely sung, are the massive effects achieved in the Duel Septet, the fatal outburst in the scene of the "Bénédiction des Poignards," and the final tableau of the Massacre of St. Bartholomew. But these, I admit, are tasks for the mighty—musicians and singers alike. The artist in which gifted and experienced artists of the first rank alone are tolerable. No wonder the impression of a bygone day used to treat "Les Huguenots" as he did "Don Giovanni" and "Le Nozze di Figaro."

**Depend on Interpreters**  
Taken as a whole, the operas of Meyerbeer have always been singularly dependent for their popularity upon the genius of their interpreters—far more so, indeed, than operas such as "Tannhäuser" and "Lohengrin," or even "Tristan" and "Die Meistersinger." For the singer who can overcome the problems set him by Wagner will, unless adequately equipped, find himself utterly lost in the contortions that await him in a score of Meyerbeer.

The "Dinorah" music was always regarded as being exceptionally difficult as well as original—music with new rhythms, new modulations, new harmonic treatment—and many were the artists who essayed it. But, as the famous Viennese critic, Eduard Hanslick, once pointed out, it remained for Adelina Patti alone to stamp the character of Dinorah with the cachet of genius and to accord him "a most peculiar and vivid impression of the opera which until then was unsympathetic to the public."

And in London during the same decade the diva was performing a similar feat for "L'Étoile du Nord," with the great baritone Faure as Peter the Great. So long as they are sung by the best, the operas of Meyerbeer are, in the opinion of the present writer, and in London during the same decade the diva was performing a similar feat for "L'Étoile du Nord," with the great baritone Faure as Peter the Great. So long as they are sung by the best, the operas of Meyerbeer are, in the opinion of the present writer, and in London during the same decade the diva was performing a similar feat for "L'Étoile du Nord," with the great baritone Faure as Peter the Great. So long as they are sung by the best, the operas of Meyerbeer are, in the opinion of the present writer, and in London during the same decade the diva was performing a similar feat for "L'Étoile du Nord," with the great baritone Faure as Peter the Great. So long as they are sung by the best, the operas of Meyerbeer are, in the opinion of the present writer, and in London during the same decade the diva was performing a similar feat for "L'Étoile du Nord," with the great baritone Faure as Peter the Great. So long as they are sung by the best, the operas of Meyerbeer are, in the opinion of the present writer, and in London during the same decade the diva was performing a similar feat for "L'Étoile du Nord," with the great baritone Faure as Peter the Great. So long as they are sung by the best, the operas of Meyerbeer are, in the opinion of the present writer, and in London during the same decade the diva was performing a similar feat for "L'Étoile du Nord," with the great baritone Faure as Peter the Great. So long as they are sung by the best, the operas of Meyerbeer are, in the opinion of the present writer, and in London during the same decade the diva was performing a similar feat for "L'Étoile du Nord," with the great baritone Faure as Peter the Great. So long as they are sung by the best, the operas of Meyerbeer are, in the opinion of the present writer, and in London during the same decade the diva was performing a similar feat for "L'Étoile du Nord," with the great baritone Faure as Peter the Great. So long as they are sung by the best, the operas of Meyerbeer are, in the opinion of the present writer, and in London during the same decade the diva was performing a similar feat for "L'Étoile du Nord," with the great baritone Faure as Peter the Great. So long as they are sung by the best, the operas of Meyerbeer are, in the opinion of the present writer, and in London during the same decade the diva was performing a similar feat for "L'Étoile du Nord," with the great baritone Faure as Peter the Great. So long as they are sung by the best, the operas of Meyerbeer are, in the opinion of the present writer, and in London during the same decade the diva was performing a similar feat for "L'Étoile du Nord," with the great baritone Faure as Peter the Great. So long as they are sung by the best, the operas of Meyerbeer are, in the opinion of the present writer, and in London during the same decade the diva was performing a similar feat for "L'Étoile du Nord," with the great baritone Faure as Peter the Great. So long as they are sung by the best, the operas of Meyerbeer are, in the opinion of the present writer, and in London during the same decade the diva was performing a similar feat for "L'Étoile du Nord," with the great baritone Faure as Peter the Great. So long as they are sung by the best, the operas of Meyerbeer are, in the opinion of the present writer, and in London during the same decade the diva was performing a similar feat for "L'Étoile du Nord," with the great baritone Faure as Peter the Great. So long as they are sung by the best, the operas of Meyerbeer are, in the opinion of the present writer, and in London during the same decade the diva was performing a similar feat for "L'Étoile du Nord," with the great baritone Faure as Peter the Great. So long as they are sung by the best, the operas of Meyerbeer are, in the opinion of the present writer, and in London during the same decade the diva was performing a similar feat for "L'Étoile du Nord," with the great baritone Faure as Peter the Great. So long as they are sung by the best, the operas of Meyerbeer are, in the opinion of the present writer, and in London during the same decade the diva was performing a similar feat for "L'Étoile du Nord," with the great baritone Faure as Peter the Great. So long as they are sung by the best, the operas of Meyerbeer are, in the opinion of the present writer, and in London during the same decade the diva was performing a similar feat for "L'Étoile du Nord," with the great baritone Faure as Peter the Great. So long as they are sung by the best, the operas of Meyerbeer are, in the opinion of the present writer, and in London during the same decade the diva was performing a similar feat for "L'Étoile du Nord," with the great baritone Faure as Peter the Great. So long as they are sung by the best, the operas of Meyerbeer are, in the opinion of the present writer, and in London during the same decade the diva was performing a similar feat for "L'Étoile du Nord," with the great baritone Faure as Peter the Great. So long as they are sung by the best, the operas of Meyerbeer are, in the opinion of the present writer, and in London during the same decade the diva was performing a similar feat for "L'Étoile du Nord," with the great baritone Faure as Peter the Great. So long as they are sung by the best, the operas of Meyerbeer are, in the opinion of the present writer, and in London during the same decade the diva was performing a similar feat for "L'Étoile du Nord," with the great baritone Faure as Peter the Great. So long as they are sung by the best, the operas of Meyerbeer are, in the opinion of the present writer, and in London during the same decade the diva was performing a similar feat for "L'Étoile du Nord," with the great baritone Faure as Peter the Great. So long as they are sung by the best, the operas of Meyerbeer are, in the opinion of the present writer, and in London during the same decade the diva was performing a similar feat for "L'Étoile du Nord," with the great baritone Faure as Peter the Great. So long as they are sung by the best, the operas of Meyerbeer are, in the opinion of the present writer, and in London during the same decade the diva was performing a similar feat for "L'Étoile du Nord," with the great baritone Faure as Peter the Great. So long as they are sung by the best, the operas of Meyerbeer are, in the opinion of the present writer, and in London during the same decade the diva was performing a similar feat for "L'Étoile du Nord," with the great baritone Faure as Peter the Great. So long as they are sung by the best, the operas of Meyerbeer are, in the opinion of the present writer, and in London during the same decade the diva was performing a similar feat for "L'Étoile du Nord," with the great baritone Faure as Peter the Great. So long as they are sung by the best, the operas of Meyerbeer are, in the opinion of the present writer, and in London during the same decade the diva was performing a similar feat for "L'Étoile du Nord," with the great baritone Faure as Peter the Great. So long as they are sung by the best, the operas of Meyerbeer are, in the opinion of the present writer, and in London during the same decade the diva was performing a similar feat for "L'Étoile du Nord," with the great baritone Faure as Peter the Great. So long as they are sung by the best, the operas of Meyerbeer are, in the opinion of the present writer, and in London during the same decade the diva was performing a similar feat for "L'Étoile du Nord," with the great baritone Faure as Peter the Great. So long as they are sung by the best, the operas of Meyerbeer are, in the opinion of the present writer, and in London during the same decade the diva was performing a similar feat for "L'Étoile du Nord," with the great baritone Faure as Peter the Great. So long as they are sung by the best, the operas of Meyerbeer are, in the opinion of the present writer, and in London during the same decade the diva was performing a similar feat for "L'Étoile du Nord," with the great baritone Faure as Peter the Great. So long as they are sung by the best, the operas of Meyerbeer are, in the opinion of the present writer, and in London during the same decade the diva was performing a similar feat for "L'Étoile du Nord," with the great baritone Faure as Peter the Great. So long as they are sung by the best, the operas of Meyerbeer are, in the opinion of the present writer, and in London during the same decade the diva was performing a similar feat for "L'Étoile du Nord," with the great baritone Faure as Peter the Great. So long as they are sung by the best, the operas of Meyerbeer are, in the opinion of the present writer, and in London during the same decade the diva was performing a similar feat for "L'Étoile du Nord," with the great baritone Faure as Peter the Great. So long as they are sung by the best, the operas of Meyerbeer are, in the opinion of the present writer, and in London during the same decade the diva was performing a similar feat for "L'Étoile du Nord," with the great baritone Faure as Peter the Great. So long as they are sung by the best, the operas of Meyerbeer are, in the opinion of the present writer, and in London during the same decade the diva was performing a similar feat for "L'Étoile du Nord," with the great baritone Faure as Peter the Great. So long as they are sung by the best, the operas of Meyerbeer are, in the opinion of the present writer, and in London during the same decade the diva was performing a similar feat for "L'Étoile du Nord," with the great baritone Faure as Peter the Great. So long as they are sung by the best, the operas of Meyerbeer are, in the opinion of the present writer, and in London during the same decade the diva was performing a similar feat for "L'Étoile du Nord," with the great baritone Faure as Peter the Great. So long as they are sung by the best, the operas of Meyerbeer are, in the opinion of the present writer, and in London during the same decade the diva was performing a similar feat for "L'Étoile du Nord," with the great baritone Faure as Peter the Great. So long as they are sung by the best, the operas of Meyerbeer are, in the opinion of the present writer, and in London during the same decade the diva was performing a similar feat for "L'Étoile du Nord," with the great baritone Faure as Peter the Great. So long as they are sung by the best, the operas of Meyerbeer are, in the opinion of the present writer, and in London during the same decade the diva was performing a similar feat for "L'Étoile du Nord," with the great baritone Faure as Peter the Great. So long as they are sung by the best, the operas of Meyerbeer are, in the opinion of the present writer, and in London during the same decade the diva was performing a similar feat for "L'Étoile du Nord," with the great baritone Faure as Peter the Great. So long as they are sung by the best, the operas of Meyerbeer are, in the opinion of the present writer, and in London during the same decade the diva was performing a similar feat for "L'Étoile du Nord," with the great baritone Faure as Peter the Great. So long as they are sung by the best, the operas of Meyerbeer are, in the opinion of the present writer, and in London during the same decade the diva was performing a similar feat for "L'Étoile du Nord," with the great baritone Faure as Peter the Great. So long as they are sung by the best, the operas of Meyerbeer are, in the opinion of the present writer, and in London during the same decade the diva was performing a similar feat for "L'Étoile du Nord," with the great baritone Faure as Peter the Great. So long as they are sung by the best, the operas of Meyerbeer are, in the opinion of the present writer, and in London during the same decade the diva was performing a similar feat for "L'Étoile du Nord," with the great baritone Faure as Peter the Great. So long as they are sung by the best, the operas of Meyerbeer are, in the opinion of the present writer, and in London during the same decade the diva was performing a similar feat for "L'Étoile du Nord," with the great baritone Faure as Peter the Great. So long as they are sung by the best, the operas of Meyerbeer are, in the opinion of the present writer, and in London during the same decade the diva was performing a similar feat for "L'Étoile du Nord," with the great baritone Faure as Peter the Great. So long as they are sung by the best, the operas of Meyerbeer are, in the opinion of the present writer, and in London during the same decade the diva was performing a similar feat for "L'Étoile du Nord," with the great baritone Faure as Peter the Great. So long as they are sung by the best, the operas of Meyerbeer are, in the opinion of the present writer, and in London during the same decade the diva was performing a similar feat for "L'Étoile du Nord," with the great baritone Faure as Peter the Great. So long as they are sung by the best, the operas of Meyerbeer are, in the opinion of the present writer, and in London during the same decade the diva was performing a similar feat for "L'Étoile du Nord," with the great baritone Faure as Peter the Great. So long as they are sung by the best, the operas of Meyerbeer are, in the opinion of the present writer, and in London during the same decade the diva was performing a similar feat for "L'Étoile du Nord," with the great baritone Faure as Peter the Great. So long as they are sung by the best, the operas of Meyerbeer are, in the opinion of the present writer, and in London during the same decade the diva was performing a similar feat for "L'Étoile du Nord," with the great baritone Faure as Peter the Great. So long as they are sung by the best, the operas of Meyerbeer are, in the opinion of the present writer, and in London during the same decade the diva was performing a similar feat for "L'Étoile du Nord," with the great baritone Faure as Peter the Great. So long as they are sung by the best, the operas of Meyerbeer are, in the opinion of the present writer, and in London during the same decade the diva was performing a similar feat for "L'Étoile du Nord," with the great baritone Faure as Peter the Great. So long as they are sung by the best, the operas of Meyerbeer are, in the opinion of the present writer, and in London during the same decade the diva was performing a similar feat for "L'Étoile du Nord," with the great baritone Faure as Peter the Great. So long as they are sung by the best, the operas of Meyerbeer are, in the opinion of the present writer, and in London during the same decade the diva was performing a similar feat for "L'Étoile du Nord," with the great baritone Faure as Peter the Great. So long as they are sung by the best, the operas of Meyerbeer are, in the opinion of the present writer, and in London during the same decade the diva was performing a similar feat for "L'Étoile du Nord," with the great baritone Faure as Peter the Great. So long as they are sung by the best, the operas of Meyerbeer are, in the opinion of the present writer, and in London during the same decade the diva was performing a similar feat for "L'Étoile du Nord," with the great baritone Faure as Peter the Great. So long as they are sung by the best, the operas of Meyerbeer are, in the opinion of the present writer, and in London during the same decade the diva was performing a similar feat for "L'Étoile du Nord," with the great baritone Faure as Peter the Great. So long as they are sung by the best, the operas of Meyerbeer are, in the opinion of the present writer, and in London during the same decade the diva was performing a similar feat for "L'Étoile du Nord," with the great baritone Faure as Peter the Great. So long as they are sung by the best, the operas of Meyerbeer are, in the opinion of the present writer, and in London during the same decade the diva was performing a similar feat for "L'Étoile du Nord," with the great baritone Faure as Peter the Great. So long as they are sung by the best, the operas of Meyerbeer are, in the opinion of the present writer, and in London during the same decade the diva was performing a similar feat for "L'Étoile du Nord," with the great baritone Faure as Peter the Great. So long as they are sung by the best, the operas of Meyerbeer are, in the opinion of the present writer, and in London during the same decade the diva was performing a similar feat for "L'Étoile du Nord," with the great baritone Faure as Peter the Great. So long as they are sung by the best, the operas of Meyerbeer are, in the opinion of the present writer, and in London during the same decade the diva was performing a similar feat for "L'Étoile du Nord," with the great baritone Faure as Peter the Great. So long as they are sung by the best, the operas of Meyerbeer are, in the opinion of the present writer, and in London during the same decade the diva was performing a similar feat for "L'Étoile du Nord," with the great baritone Faure as Peter the Great. So long as they are sung by the best, the operas of Meyerbeer are, in the opinion of the present writer, and in London during the same decade the diva was performing a similar feat for "L'Étoile du Nord," with the great baritone Faure as Peter the Great. So long as they are sung by the best, the operas of Meyerbeer are, in the opinion of the present writer, and in London during the same decade the diva was performing a similar feat for "L'Étoile du Nord," with the great baritone Faure as Peter the Great. So long as they are sung by the best, the operas of Meyerbeer are, in the opinion of the present writer, and in London during the same decade the diva was performing a similar feat for "L'Étoile du Nord," with the great baritone Faure as Peter the Great. So long as they are sung by the best, the operas of Meyerbeer are, in the opinion of the present writer, and in London during the same decade the diva was performing a similar feat for "L'Étoile du Nord," with the great baritone Faure as Peter the Great. So long as they are sung by the best, the operas of Meyerbeer are, in the opinion of the present writer, and in London during the same decade the diva was performing a similar feat for "L'Étoile du Nord," with the great baritone Faure as Peter the Great. So long as they are sung by the best, the operas of Meyerbeer are, in the opinion of the present writer, and in London during the same decade the diva was performing a similar feat for "L'Étoile du Nord," with the great baritone Faure as Peter the Great. So long as they are sung by the best, the operas of Meyerbeer are, in the opinion of the present writer, and in London during the same decade the diva was performing a similar feat for "L'Étoile du Nord," with the great baritone Faure as Peter the Great. So long as they are sung by the best, the operas of Meyerbeer are, in the opinion of the present writer, and in London during the same decade the diva was performing a similar feat for "L'Étoile du Nord," with the great baritone Faure as Peter the Great. So long as they are sung by the best, the operas of Meyerbeer are, in the opinion of the present writer, and in London during the same decade the diva was performing a similar feat for "L'Étoile du Nord," with the great baritone Faure as Peter the Great. So long as they are sung by the best, the operas of Meyerbeer are, in the opinion of the present writer, and in London during the same decade the diva was performing a similar feat for "L'Étoile du Nord," with the great baritone Faure as Peter the Great. So long as they are sung by the best, the operas of Meyerbeer are, in the opinion of the present writer, and in London during the same decade the diva was performing a similar feat for "L'Étoile du Nord," with the great baritone Faure as Peter the Great. So long as they are sung by the best, the operas of Meyerbeer are, in the opinion of the present writer, and in London during the same decade the diva was performing a similar feat for "L'Étoile du Nord," with the great baritone Faure as Peter the Great. So long as they are sung by the best, the operas of Meyerbeer are, in the opinion of the present writer, and in London during the same decade the diva was performing a similar feat for "L'Étoile du Nord," with the great baritone Faure as Peter the Great. So long as they are sung by the best, the operas of Meyerbeer are, in the opinion of the present writer, and in London during the same decade the diva was performing a similar feat for "L'Étoile du Nord," with the great baritone Faure as Peter the Great. So long as they are sung by the best, the operas of Meyerbeer are, in the opinion of the present writer, and in London during the same decade the diva was performing a similar feat for "L'Étoile du Nord," with the great baritone Faure as Peter the Great. So long as they are sung by the best, the operas of Meyerbeer are, in the opinion of the present writer, and in London during the same decade the diva was performing a similar feat for "L'Étoile du Nord," with the great baritone Faure as Peter the Great. So long as they are sung by the best, the operas of Meyerbeer are, in the opinion of the present writer, and in London during the same decade the diva was performing a similar feat for "L'Étoile du Nord," with the great baritone Faure as Peter the Great. So long as they are sung by the best, the operas of Meyerbeer are, in the opinion of the present writer, and in London during the same decade the diva was performing a similar feat for "L'Étoile du Nord," with the great baritone Faure as Peter the Great. So long as they are sung by the best, the operas of Meyerbeer are, in the opinion of the present writer, and in London during the same decade the diva was performing a similar feat for "L'Étoile du Nord," with the great baritone Faure as Peter the Great. So long as they are sung by the best, the operas of Meyerbeer are, in the opinion of the present writer, and in London during the same decade the diva was performing a similar feat for "L'Étoile du Nord," with the great baritone Faure as Peter the Great. So long as they are sung by the best, the operas of Meyerbeer are, in the opinion of the present writer, and in London during the same decade the diva was performing a similar feat for "L'Étoile du Nord," with the great baritone Faure as Peter the Great. So long as they are sung by the best, the operas of Meyerbeer are, in the opinion of the present writer, and in London during the same decade the diva was performing a similar feat for "L'Étoile du Nord," with the great baritone Faure as Peter the Great. So long as they are sung by the best, the operas of Meyerbeer are, in the opinion of the present writer, and in London during the same decade the diva was performing a similar feat for "L'Étoile du Nord," with the great baritone Faure as Peter the Great. So long as they are sung by the best, the operas of Meyerbeer are, in the opinion of the present writer, and in London during the same decade the diva was performing a similar feat for "L'Étoile du Nord," with the great baritone Faure as Peter the Great. So long as they are sung by the best, the operas of Meyerbeer are, in the opinion of the present writer, and in London during the same decade the diva was performing a similar feat for "L'Étoile du Nord," with the great baritone Faure as Peter the Great. So long as they are sung by the best, the operas of Meyerbeer are, in the opinion of the present writer, and in London during the same decade the diva was performing a similar feat for "L'Étoile du Nord," with the great baritone Faure as Peter the Great. So long as they are sung by the best, the operas of Meyerbeer are, in the opinion of the present writer, and in London during the same decade the diva was performing a similar feat for "L'Étoile du Nord," with the great baritone Faure as Peter the Great. So long as they are sung by the best, the operas of Meyerbeer are, in the opinion of the present writer, and in London during the same decade the diva was performing a similar feat for "L'Étoile du Nord," with the great baritone Faure as Peter the Great. So long as they are sung by the best, the operas of Meyerbeer are, in the opinion of the present writer, and in London during the same decade the diva was performing a similar feat for "L'Étoile du Nord," with the great baritone Faure as Peter the Great. So long as they are sung by the best, the operas of Meyerbeer are, in the opinion of the present writer, and in London during the same decade the diva was performing a similar feat for "L'Étoile du Nord," with the great baritone Faure as Peter the Great. So long as they are sung by the best, the operas of Meyerbeer are, in the opinion of the present writer, and in London during the same decade the diva was performing a similar feat for "L'Étoile du Nord," with the great baritone Faure as Peter the Great. So long as they are sung by the best, the operas of Meyerbeer are, in the opinion of the present writer, and in London during the same decade the diva was performing a similar feat for "L'Étoile du Nord," with the great baritone Faure as Peter the Great. So long as they are sung by the best, the operas of Meyerbeer are, in the opinion of the present writer, and in London during the same decade the diva was performing a similar feat for "L'Étoile du Nord," with the great baritone Faure as Peter the Great. So long as they are sung by the best, the operas of Meyerbeer are, in the opinion of the present writer, and in London during the same decade the diva was performing a similar feat for "L'Étoile du Nord," with the great baritone Faure as Peter the Great. So long as they are sung by the best, the operas of Meyerbeer are, in the opinion of the present writer, and in London during the same decade the diva was performing a similar feat for "L'Étoile du Nord," with the great baritone Faure as Peter the Great. So long as they are sung by the best, the operas of Meyerbeer are, in the opinion of the present writer, and in London during the same decade the diva was performing a similar feat for "L'Étoile du Nord," with the great baritone Faure as Peter the Great. So long as they are sung by the best, the operas of Meyerbeer are, in the opinion of the present writer, and in London during the same decade the diva was performing a similar feat for "L'Étoile du Nord," with the great baritone Faure as Peter the Great. So long as they are sung by the best, the operas of Meyerbeer are, in the opinion of the present writer, and in London during the same decade the diva was performing a similar feat for "L'Étoile du Nord," with the great baritone Faure as Peter the Great. So long as they are sung by the best, the operas of Meyerbeer are, in the opinion of the present writer, and in London during the same decade the diva was performing a similar feat for "L'Étoile du Nord," with the great baritone Faure as Peter the Great. So long as they are sung by the best, the operas of Meyerbeer are, in the opinion of the present writer, and in London during the same decade the diva was performing a similar feat for "L'Étoile du Nord," with the great baritone Faure as Peter the Great. So long as they are sung by the best, the operas of Meyerbeer are, in the opinion of the present writer, and in London during the same decade the diva was performing a similar feat for "L'Étoile du Nord," with the great baritone Faure as Peter the Great. So long as they are sung by the best, the operas of Meyerbeer are, in the opinion of the present writer, and in London during the same decade the diva was performing a similar feat for "L'Étoile du Nord," with the great baritone Faure as Peter the Great. So long as they are sung by the best, the operas of Meyerbeer are, in the opinion of the present writer, and in London during the same decade the diva was performing a similar feat for "L'Étoile du Nord," with the great baritone Faure as Peter the Great. So long as they are sung by the best, the operas of Meyerbeer are, in the opinion of the present writer, and in London during the same decade the diva was performing a similar feat for "L'Étoile du Nord," with the great baritone Faure as Peter the Great. So long as they are sung by the best, the operas of Meyerbeer are, in the opinion of the present writer, and in London during the same decade the diva was performing a similar feat for "L'Étoile du Nord," with the great baritone Faure as Peter the Great. So long as they are sung by the best, the operas of Meyerbeer are, in the opinion of the present writer, and in London during the same decade the diva was performing a similar feat for "L'Étoile du Nord," with the great baritone Faure as Peter the Great. So long as they are sung by the best, the operas of Meyerbeer are, in the opinion of the present writer, and in London during the same decade the diva was performing a similar feat for "L'Étoile du Nord," with the great baritone Faure as Peter the Great. So long as they are sung by the best, the operas of Meyerbeer are, in the opinion of the present writer, and in London during the same decade the diva was performing a similar feat for "L'Étoile du Nord," with the great baritone Faure as Peter the Great. So long as they are sung by the best, the operas of Meyerbeer are, in the opinion of the present writer, and in London during the same decade the diva was performing a similar feat for "L'Étoile du Nord," with the great baritone Faure as Peter the Great. So long as they are sung by the best, the operas of Meyerbeer are, in the opinion of the present writer, and in London during the same decade the diva was performing a similar feat for "L'Étoile du Nord," with the great baritone Faure as Peter the Great. So long as they are sung by the best, the operas of Meyerbeer are, in the opinion of the present writer, and in London during the same decade the diva was performing a similar feat for "L'Étoile du Nord," with the great baritone Faure as Peter the Great. So long as they are sung by the best, the operas of Meyerbeer are, in the opinion of the present writer, and in London during the same decade the diva was performing a similar feat for "L'Étoile du Nord," with the great baritone Faure as Peter the Great. So long as they are sung by the best, the operas of Meyerbeer are, in the opinion of the present writer, and in London during the same decade the diva was performing a similar feat for "L'Étoile du Nord," with the great baritone Faure as Peter the Great. So long as they are sung by the best, the operas of Meyerbeer are, in the opinion of the present writer, and in London during the same decade the diva was performing a similar feat for "L'Étoile du Nord," with the great baritone Faure as Peter the Great. So long as they are sung by the best, the operas of Meyerbeer are, in the opinion of the present writer, and in London during the same decade the diva was performing a similar feat for "L'Étoile du Nord," with the great baritone Faure as Peter the Great. So long as they are sung by the best, the operas of Meyerbeer are, in the opinion of the present writer, and in London during the same decade the diva was performing a similar feat for "L'Étoile du Nord," with the great baritone Faure as Peter the Great. So long as they are sung by the best, the operas of Meyerbeer are, in the opinion of the present writer, and in London during the same decade the diva was performing a similar feat for "L'Étoile du Nord," with the great baritone Faure as Peter the Great. So long as they are sung by the best, the operas of Meyerbeer are, in the opinion of the present writer, and in London during the same decade the diva was performing a similar feat for "L'Étoile du Nord," with the great baritone Faure as Peter the Great. So long as they are sung by the best, the operas of Meyerbeer are, in the opinion of the present writer, and in London during the same decade the diva was performing a similar feat for "L'Étoile du Nord," with the great baritone Faure as Peter the Great. So long as they are sung by the best, the operas of Meyerbeer are, in the opinion of the present writer, and in London during the same decade the diva was performing a similar feat for "L'Étoile du Nord," with the great baritone Faure as Peter the Great. So long as they are sung by the best, the operas of Meyerbeer are, in the opinion of the present writer, and in London during the same decade the diva was performing a similar feat for "L'Étoile du Nord," with the great baritone Faure as Peter the Great. So long as they are sung by the best, the operas of Meyerbeer are, in the opinion of the present writer, and in London during the same decade the diva was performing a similar feat for "L'Étoile du Nord," with the great baritone Faure as Peter the Great. So long as they are sung by the best, the operas of Meyerbeer are, in the opinion of the present writer, and in London during the same decade the diva was performing a similar feat for "L'Étoile du Nord," with the great baritone Faure as Peter the Great. So long as they are sung by the best, the operas of Meyerbeer are, in the opinion of the present writer, and in London during the same decade the diva was performing a similar feat for "L'Étoile du Nord," with the great baritone Faure as Peter the Great. So long as they are sung by the best, the operas of Meyerbeer are, in the opinion of the present writer, and in London during the same decade the diva was performing a similar feat for "L'Étoile du Nord," with the great baritone Faure as Peter the Great. So long as they are sung by the best, the operas of Meyerbeer are, in the opinion of the present writer, and in London during the same decade the diva was performing a similar feat for "L'Étoile du Nord," with the great baritone Faure as Peter the Great. So long as they are sung by the best, the operas of Meyerbeer are, in the opinion of the present writer, and in London during the same decade the diva was performing a similar feat for "L'Étoile du Nord," with the great baritone Faure as Peter the Great. So long as they are sung by the best, the operas of Meyerbeer are, in the opinion of the present writer, and in London during the same decade the diva was performing a similar feat for "L'Étoile du Nord," with the great baritone Faure as Peter the Great. So long as they are sung by the best, the operas of Meyerbeer are, in the opinion of the present writer, and in London during the same decade the diva was performing a similar feat for "L'Étoile du Nord," with the great baritone Faure as Peter the Great. So long as they are sung by the best, the operas of Meyerbeer are, in the opinion of the present writer, and in London during the same decade the diva was performing a similar feat for "L'Étoile du Nord," with the great baritone Faure as Peter the Great. So long







# CORN ADVANCE IS FEATURE OF GRAIN MARKET

## Sharp Rise Attributed to Poor Weather — Oats and Wheat Strong

**CHICAGO, Aug. 14.** (Special.) Unseasonably low temperatures over the corn belt have prevented the normal maturing of a late corn crop, so that the crop will be considerably smaller than virtually a frostless fall to insure maturity.

By the early corn will need 30 days more of favorable weather, and conditions in this respect are anything but satisfactory now, the nights being too short and the mornings keeping the corn green. With the uncertainty over the crop prospects, there has been a decided strengthening of prices, with the lack of selling opposition the salient feature of the situation.

Wheat has been the leader in the grain market, with a sharp advance and a fresh advance into new high ground has been practically a daily feature of the wheat market. The confidence of buyers extra confident is that the country holders of corn have sold but a small portion of the astonishingly high levels to which the corn has advanced. Consequently there has been no balance wheel to the market, and prices have risen.

**Wheat Also Strong**

The strength in corn and the favorable foreign economic outlook outweighed the hedging pressure and big gains in wheat prices. The market saw a resumption of bullish activity late in the week which carried prices up to a new peak. The price of wheat prices had recovered more than half of the recent decline.

Buying has been a part of the appointing has been recently but the impression is gaining ground that while new business is light that heavy buying has been going on in the background and that when this wheat goes out for export it will show an ability to hold prices at a level which is relatively than supposed. At present Europe is buying in a hand-to-mouth basis and the market has been active buyers only of the red winter wheat.

Premiums here for hard wheat have been topped. This is not unusual at this time of the year, as buyers normally take advantage of a big run in the market and buy in quantities as cheaply as possible. The action of the wheat market the last day or so, with the price of wheat at a new peak, indicates that the original bulls in this who were so active during the big advance in June and early July have been in the market for some time during the recessions, and are now willing to have the market work higher.

### Farmers Dictate Prices

The sentiment of the farmers is generally bullish and the vast increase in their buying power is likely to be a big factor. After the first big run of wheat is over new sales for shipments are likely to be encouraged by the new advance in prices.

The producers are now experiencing the sensation of being in a seller's market instead of a buyer's market, as was the case during the last three or four years. In other words, the

Wet weather conditions of the last few weeks have been a shortcoming to the world's crop make a virtual dictator of the farmer. Prices have been high for some time, and the farmer has been seen sold from the farms, but it is being digested easily.

Wet weather is the big factor in the market. It is also much consideration of the fact that oats are now selling at the biggest discount in the market. It is unusual for oats to be unusually heavy consumption. Farmers have been unable to harvest and the market is not strong. There is a late and there is a strong possibility of a late and small harvest movement.

The market for wheat, however, is inclined to lag at times, and the market needs a tonic in the shape of a demand that would dissipate the big stocks carried over from the last crop.

CHICAGO, Aug. 16—Great activity and sharply higher prices for all grains, especially corn, were witnessed today.

The most extreme advance in prices was for corn, which advanced 1/2¢ to 12 1/2¢. The opening, which varied from 1/4¢ to 5/4¢. Hence, with December 11¢ to 11 1/2¢, and May 12 1/2¢ to 13 1/2¢. The market may shift changes within the initial range, but mostly near the top level.

Wheat prices have been independent strength to the wheat market.

et, and so too did the apparent likelihood that a settlement with Germany would be successfully completed tonight. The upward course of the corn market, however, was also being factored in.

Speculative buying of wheat was on a large scale. After opening  $\frac{1}{2}$  to  $\frac{1}{4}$  higher, September  $\$1.32\frac{1}{2}$  to  $\$1.32$ , and the market sagged somewhat, but then made rapid  $\frac{1}{2}$  to  $\frac{3}{4}$  cent gains that extended 2 to  $\frac{3}{4}$  above yesterday's close.

Oats and provisions shared in the advance of other commodities.

**FOREIGN SHIPPING**

LONDON, Aug. 16.—Negotiations have been concluded between the Japanese and the British Suda Africa liners for the south and east Africa service, and the Japanese will operate the Union Castle Mail Company. The agreement extends to the ports of Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, Durban, Delagoa Bay and Port Natal. Co-operation, instead of competition, will be the rule.

[illegible]

26 1/2	..	United Ry Inv pf	6400	49 1/2
15	..	U S Hoff rts ....	700	3/4
64	..	U S C Pipe ...	23300	101 1/2
81 7/8	7	U S C I Pipe pf ...	100	94
21 1/2	..	U S Dist Corp ..	8800	30 3/4
16 5/8	..	U S Hoffman ...	1100	21 1/2
61 1/2	..	U S Ind Alcohol ..	9100	74

\_\_\_\_\_

American  
Telephone and Telegraph Co.

9% Stock

We have prepared a pamphlet on this stock which we shall be glad to send upon request.

Kidder, Peabody & Co.  
Founded in 1865  
BOSTON NEW YORK  
PROVIDENCE

---

To Yield 7.65%

Savannah Electric & Power Co.

8% Cumulative Debenture Stock, Series A

Balance of earnings after interest charges is over three times dividend requirements on this stock.

The principal properties have been under our executive management for over 20 years.

We recommend this stock for investment  
*Price and full information upon request*

STONE & WEBSTER  
Incorporated  
147 Milk Street

	New York	Boston	Chicago
4700 Canaro Cop .....	4	3½	3½
3100 Cons Cop Min .....	3½	3½	3½
2000 Diamondf Blk B 20 .....	20	20	20
2000 Helling Gold Min 137 .....	137	137	137
1 do ss .....	83½	83½	83½
200 Jerome Verd Div 100 .....	100	100	100
1600 Kay Copper .....	1½	1½	1½

**SAFE INVESTMENTS**  
*are guaranteed from the source*

100 Ohio Pub .....	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
100 Tonopah Exp .....	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
200 United Verde Ext .....	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
100 Walker Min .....	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
500 Wenden Cop Min .....	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
3000 Corn Klondike .....	52	50	50
3900 Lorraine Sil .....	52	50	50
100 Silver King .....	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2

**DOMESTIC BONDS**

5 Allied Packer 68 .....	70	70	70
--------------------------	----	----	----

offered for such money invested.  
 All money placed in our Certificates is loaned **ONLY** on first Mortgage on **ONLY** real estate not to exceed 60% of our appraisal value.  
 These Certificates pay an annual 8% dividends, payable Jan. 1st and July 1st, computed from date of investment.  
 There is no State Income Tax

1 Am Gas & Elec 65 95	95	95	
2 Anaconda Cop 68 103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	
3 Am Oil & Gas 68 102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	
4 Cit Sec 78 C .....	97 1/2	97 1/2	
5 do Do .....	94 1/2	94 1/2	
6 do Do .....	96 1/2	96 1/2	
7 Gen Bank 68 108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	
8 do 6 1/2 8 .....	108 1/2	108 1/2	
9 Cuban Tel 7 1/2 .....	106	106	
10 Det City Gas 68 103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	
11 Federal Sav 68 103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	
12 Fisher Body 62 102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	
13 Galena Sign 74 105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	
14 Gen Pet .....	108 1/2	108 1/2	
15 Grand Trunk 6 1/4 108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	

1 Gulf Oil 5s	88	88	
1 Nat'l Match 6 1/2s	87 1/2	87 1/2	
4 Kennecott Cop 6 1/4 100s	106 1/2	106 1/2	
4 Manitoba 7s	99 1/2	99 1/2	
3 Morris & Co 7 1/2s	98 1/2	98 1/2	
1 National Leath 8 1/2 100s	100 1/2	100 1/2	
15 N S P et 6 1/4 100s	100 1/2	100 1/2	
4 Pub S Cor NJ 7 1/2 100s	108 1/2	108 1/2	
25 Pure Oil 4 1/2s	85 1/2	85 1/2	
5 Sloss Sheffield 6 1/4 101s	101 1/2	101 1/2	
10 Shu NY 7s 1925, 101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	
4 do 7 1/2 107 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	
5 do N Y 6 1/2 108	108	108	
18 Swift & Co 5s	95 1/2	95 1/2	

6	TOTAL OILAGE 78s.....	1074	1042
7	10 Crude Oil 68s.....	1074	1074
8	1 Vacuum Oil 78s.....	1074	1074
9	7 Vir Ry 9s.....	954	954
10	20 1/2 Mills 98s.....	984	984
11	49 R & O 5s.....	984	984
12	1 Lehigh Prod 7 1/2s.....	1004	1004
13	28 Heavy Fuel 7 1/2s.....	984	984
14	20 1/2 Mills 98s.....	984	984
15	28 Stand Gas 6 1/2s.....	984	984

**FOREIGN BONDS**

16	5 Total Pop 6 1/2s.....	984	984
17	4 King 7 1/2s.....	984	984
18	11 Russ 6 1/2s.....	984	984

8 Swiss 54s .....	1004	1014	1014
8 Swiss 55s .....	1004	1004	1004
8 Great Con Elec 7s 91s	914	914	914
8 Indus BBFinland 95s	95s	95s	95s

*No form of investment any safer.*

A Bond of Unusual Security  
**INTERNATIONAL SECURITIES TRUST**  
 OF AMERICA  
 6% Secured Collateral Bonds  
 Price 100 and Interest  
 Complete circular and list of trusts' assets  
 on request

**W. R. BULL & CO.**  
 First Nat. Bank Bldg.      Bridgeport, Conn.

We are interested in all who are

of 100 shares, aggregating 7,302,284 shares, at the year ending July 31, 1923.

**DOEHLER DIE CASTING**

The combined statement of the DoeHLer Die Casting Company for the six months ending June 30, 1924, shows a net profit of \$178,194, after expenses and interest, and a surplus of \$100,000 preferred dividend, to 35 cents a share on the outstanding 150,000 shares no par common.

Interested in Florida. For information regarding the resources of Orlando, write

**CHURCH STREET BANK**  
Orlando, Florida

Every Christian Science Monitor reader can Invest Profitably under our plan.

**HENRY L. DOHERTY & CO.**  
Representative CLAUDE WRAY  
2111 Main St., Dallas, Texas Phone Y2021

**RUII & ROCKWELL COMPANY**

**DRY GOODS TRADE STEADY**  
CHICAGO, Aug. 16.—The John V. Partridge Co., Inc., in its weekly review of the wholesale dry goods business is now proceeding on steady lines with road orders running ahead of the corresponding period of last year in both the volume and the number of orders received.

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362	2363	2364	2365	2366	2367	2368	2369	2370	2371	2372	2373	2374	2375	2376	2377	2378	2379	2380	2381	2382	2383	2384	2385	2386	2387	2388	2389	2390	2391	2392	2393	2394	2395	2396	2397	2398	2399	2400	2401	2402	2403	2404	2405	2406	2407	2408	2409	2410	2411	2412	2413	2414	2415	2416	2417	2418	2419	2420	2421	2422	2423	2424	2425	2426	2427	2428	2429	2430	2431	2432	2
--	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	---

16500	1610	1530	1550	%	Sept. ....	54%	55%	53%	55%
hp A .....	1410	45%	44%	44%	Oct. ....	57	58	56	57
hp B .....	600	37	30	30	Nov. ....	57	58	56	57
hp C .....	600	37	30	30	Dec. ....	57	58	56	57
hp D .....	600	37	30	30	May .....	600	61	59	61
Helibron .....	1900	15%	14%	15%	GAIRO				
Fargo Ex. ....	1800	43%	42%	43	Jan. ....	14.00	14.07	13.90	13.97
Mayland .....	8200	13%	12%	13	Feb. ....	14.05	14.05	13.97	13.97
ad sd pf .....	1100	21%	20%	21%	Jan. ....	14.20	14.30	14.17	14.25
ad sd pf .....	2300	22%	21%	22%	WINNIPEG				
ad sd pf .....	400	73%	72%	73%	WHEAT				
ad sd pf .....	1200	89%	87	88	Oct. ....	1.42%	1.39	1.41%	
Union Tel .....	5000	115%	117	114	Dec. ....	1.47%	1.34	1.37%	

	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939
house 1 ft	6600	641	632	637	674
house 1 ft	100	80	80	80	...
house 1 ft	14700	15	238	1474	...
house 1 ft	3400	252	238	1474	...
Eagle Oil	600	24	233	237	...
Motor...	12400	60	56	59	...
Motor...	12400	60	56	59	...
Overland	1000	84	74	174	...
Over pf...	5100	69	68	69	...
and Co...	8200	68	68	7	...
and Co...	1000	204	16	16	...
Pump ...	13600	114	113	113	...
Pump ...	3000	30	28	30	...

Pump pr...	190	18 1/2	18 1/2	78	- 3/4
t Aero...	300	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	+ 1/2
Co .....	4300	44	44 1/2	44	+ 3/4
Cab .....	3200	57	54 1/2	54 1/2	+ 1/2
town .....	400	70	69 1/2	70	+ 1/2

Shares through Friday.

Week, stocks, 5,532,000 shares; bonds,

\_\_\_\_\_

BOSTON  
PROVIDENCE  
NEW YORK

8% Cumulative Debenture Stock, Series A

Balance of earnings after interest charges is over three times dividend requirements on this stock.

We recommend this stock for investment  
Price and full information upon request

	New York	Boston	Chicago
4700 Canario Cop .....	4	3 $\frac{3}{8}$	3 $\frac{7}{8}$
3100 Canario Cop .....	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$

100 Walker Min .....	3%	3%	3%
800 Wenden Cop Min. ....	1%	1%	1%
200 Crown King .....	1%	1%	1%
3900 Lorraine Sil .....	52	50	50
100 Silver King .....	3%	3%	3%

**DOMESTIC BONDS**  
(Sales in \$1000)

5 Allied Packer 6s. 70	70	70
------------------------	----	----

1 Det City Gas 68.103	102 1/2	103	
9 Federal Sug 68 33.101 3/4	101	101 1/2	102 1/2
5 Fisher Body 68 27.102 1/2	102 1/2	103	103 1/2
1 Galena Sig Oil 78.105	105	105 1/2	105 3/4
16 Gen Pet 68 ..... 100 3/4	100 3/4	100 3/4	100 3/4
1 Grand Truck 6 1/2 ..... 108 3/4	108 3/4	108 3/4	108 3/4
1 Gulf Oil 58 ..... 98	98	98	98
2 Intl Match 6 1/2 ..... 97 7/8	97 7/8	97 7/8	97 7/8
4 Kennecott Cop 68.106 3/4	106 3/4	106 3/4	106 3/4

5 do N 1521	1072	1078	1084
18 Swift & Co 5s	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
6 Tidal Osage 7s	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
3 Un Oil col 6s	26.10 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
1 Vacuum Oil 7s	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
7 Vir Ry 5s	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
13 Web Mills 6 1/2s	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
49 B & O 5s w/	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2

5 Swiss 5 1/2s	..... 101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4
5 Swiss 5s	..... 100 3/4	100 3/4	100 3/4
3 Great Con Elec 7s	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2
5 Indus BBFinland7s	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2

*No form of investment any safer.*

---

A Bond of Unusual Security  
**INTERNATIONAL SECURITIES TRUST**  
 OF AMERICA  
 6% Secured Serial Gold Bonds  
 Price 100 and Interest

---

**COTTON CONSUMPTION LESS**  
 American mills consumed 346,671 bales

**DOEHLER DIE CASTING**  
 The combined statement of the Doehler Die Casting Company for the six months ended June 30, 1924, shows a net profit of \$178,194, after expenses and interest, equal, after allowing for preferred dividends, to 95 cents a share on the out-

	Sales	High	Low	Last Change
Company	5200	92 1/2	95 1/4	99 + 3 1/2
Realty & Imp	1000	104 1/2	102 1/4	104 + 2 1/2
& 1 pf				

Recr .....	3600	29%	28%	29%	1/2	May .....	1.41%	1.44%	1.40%	1.40%
Chem .....	100	1%	1%	1%	1/2			CORN		
Chem pf .....	600	5 1/2	5	5 1/2	1 1/2	Sept. ....	1.22	1.23%	1.19%	1.23
& Pwr .....	200	62%	62%	62%	1/2	Dec. ....	1.17	1.19%	1.16	1.19
um .....	1000	24	23 1/2	24	3/4	May .....	1.18	1.21%	1.17%	1.20 1/2
ou .....	500	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	1/2			OATS		
ph A .....	16500	16 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	1/2	Sept. ....	.54%	.55 1/2	.53%	.55%
h pf A .....	11400	45%	44 1/2	44%	1/2	Dec. ....	.57	.58	.56%	.57%

enn Co	1200	89%	87	87	Oct. ....	1.42%	1.39	1.41%
Union Tel	5600	115%	111	114 + 3%	Dec. ....	1.37%	1.34%	1.37% b
ghouse AB	800	93	92%	93	May ....	1.41%	1.38	1.40%
ghouse EI	6800	64%	63%	63% - 1/2				
ghse 1 pf	100	80	80	80				
ng & L E	14700	15	13%	14 1/2 + 1/2	b-Bld.			
& L E pf	3400	25%	24 1/2	25 1/2 + 1/2				
Eagle Oil	600	24	23%	23% - 1/2				

**NEW ISSUES IN LONDON LESS**

Pump pr...	190	18 1/2	18 1/2	78	- 3/4
t Aero...	300	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	+ 1/2
Co .....	4300	44	44 1/2	44	+ 3/4
Cab .....	3200	57	54 1/2	54 1/2	+ 1/2
town .....	400	70	69 1/2	70	+ 1/2

Shares through Friday.

Week, stocks, 5,532,000 shares; bonds,



BY STATES AND CITIES

lliessen Bakery Goods  
 delivered. Call us up.  
 20000 Back Bay July 5082  
 NANGLE SHOP  
 1. TRUENO  
 MEN'S HAIR CUTTING.  
 POOING, WAVING.  
 20000 Back Bay Arlington  
 Back Bay 5085  
 NAE SILK HOSIERY  
 CORSET SHOP  
 1. L. WOOD  
 20000 Back Bay 5086  
 et Room 210  
 BAY SHOE  
 REPAIR SERVICE  
 BLEACHERY  
 20000 Back Bay 5087  
 20000 Back Bay 5088  
 MITCHELL CO.  
 20000 Back Bay 5089  
 WILDS  
 20000 Back Bay 5090  
 Y STREET, BOSTON  
 20000 Back Bay 770-7771  
 OE REPAIRING  
 20000 Back Bay 770-7772



MASSACHUSETTS

Braintree

ARROW AND BATES STREET  
SHIRTS, \$1.50  
TOM TALBOT'S  
Braintree, Mass., and South Braintree  
LIBERTY GARAGE  
AUTO SUPPLIES AND ACCESSORIES  
C. L. HOWE, Proprietor  
250 Payson Street East Braintree  
RICE'S CASH MARKET  
GEORGE L. RICE, Proprietor  
FULL LINE OF MEATS AND GROCERIES  
346 Washington Street, Braintree 0411  
GEORGE E. WARREN  
HARDWARE AND PAINTS  
Camping Supplies—Tentworks  
8 Elm Street Braintree 0246

Brookline

W. K. HUTCHINSON CO.  
MARKET  
273 Harvard Avenue, Coolidge Corner  
Spinach from our own farm, 10c peck.  
(Mrs.) A. B. MERRILL  
Florist  
1214 Beacon Street, Coolidge Corner, Mass.  
Tel. Regent 4800

Until you have tried the Common-  
wealth "Ready-to-Wear" Plan of  
Laundrying you cannot realize the  
excellence of the work as well as  
the money-saving value of this serv-  
ice.  
Try it this week. Phone Unit. 6902

Commonwealth Laundry Co.  
348 Franklin Street, Cambridge, Mass.

Cambridge

BRINE'S  
3410 Massachusetts Avenue, Harvard Square  
Athletic and Men's Furnishing Store  
Discount to readers of The Christian Science

BRINE'S

RUSSELL R. CAMERON  
Hardware and Plumbing  
35 BRATTLE STREET

Frank P. Merrill Co.

REPAIR SERVICE  
1673 MASS. AVENUE, TEL. UNIV. 5600  
COLBURN—Jeweller  
10 Boylston St., Harvard Sq. Tel. U. 5543  
Reliable Repairing, Reasonable Prices  
Clocks called for and delivered  
1422 Mass. Ave. Harvard Sq. Tel. 9490

FLOWERS

COVIN

Chelsea  
The Christian Science Monitor  
IS FOR SALE IN CHELSEA, MASS., on  
the following news stand: Richardson's  
Stationery Co., Cary Square, W. H.  
Tupper, 259 Washington Avenue.

Concord

1<sup>st</sup> Little Lizzie Shop  
Artistic Wearing Apparel for Ladies, Misses  
and Children  
MIDSUMMER MARKDOWN  
Christmas Winter, 32 Main St. (11 night up)  
The Christian Science Monitor  
IS FOR SALE IN CONCORD, MASS., on  
the following news stand: Richardson's  
Drug Store, The Retail Drug Store, Con-  
cord Junction.

Everett

BENJ. R. UPHAM  
Haberdasher  
7 CHELSEA STREET, EVERETT, MASS.

Fitchburg

The Christian Science Monitor  
IS FOR SALE IN FITCHBURG, MASS., on  
the following news stand: The New  
York Shoe Shine Parlor, 203 Main St.

Haverhill

Philbrook-MacKenney Shop  
CORSETS, Hosiery, LINGERIE  
MARTHA B. MCKENNEY, Graduate Corsette  
33 Main St. Tel. 5706 Haverhill

Holyoke

Instructions Free

We give free instructions in  
Beaded Bag, Pillow and Lamp Shade  
making. Simply buy your materials  
here and we will teach you the Art.

A. Steiger & Co.

HOLYOKE, MASS.

STOP AT

SKILLINGS GARAGE

and

FILLING STATION

SUFFOLK AND ELM STREETS

WOODWORTH

Successor to Harvey

LADIES' HAIRDRESSER

Permanent Waving a Specialty

Expert Personal Service

20 Prescott Street

The Christian Science Monitor

IS FOR SALE IN HOLYOKE, MASS., on  
the following news stand: Pringline's,  
High St., Hotel Nonotuck.

MORSE & BEALS

FLORISTS

Fairbank Bldg. Phone 4400  
BROMLEY JERSEY FROCKS, \$25.00  
They do not hug the figure  
BROMLEY-SHEPARD CO., Inc.  
Around the corner from the Y. W. O. A.

CLARK'S INC.

Millinery and Gowns 775 Merrimack Street  
Exclusive but not expensive.

BAGLEY'S YD GARAGE

Storage, Oil, Gasoline and Accessories  
308-310 Westford Street Phone 6147  
LAWRENCE, MASS.

VALLEY TEXTILE CO.

Dress Goods, Silks, Woolens, Cottons, Linens,  
etc., Samples on request.  
20 Prescott Street

BELL'S "BETTER FOOD" SHOP

12 Bridge Street  
BREAD, CAKE AND PASTRY  
Finest Quality

Lynn

ISABELLE HALL PHILBROOK  
CORSETTE  
223 Union St. (Next Strand Theatre Entrance)  
Tel. 5613 Lynn

ELEANOR BRIGHAM CANDIES

SALTED NUTS  
4 Atlantic Street, Lynn, Mass.  
Personal attention given to mail orders

MASSACHUSETTS

Lynn

Madame X

Girdle and Brassiere

Gray Girdle ..... \$9.85  
Pink Girdle ..... 11.85  
Brassiere ..... 5.00

Endorsed By

76-88 MARKET STREET LYNN, MASS.

Hill & Welch Co.

FURNITURE RUGS  
DRAPERIES  
of the Better Sort  
104 Monroe Street LYNN  
Agents for Brunswick Talking Machines

The Christian Science Monitor

IS FOR SALE IN LYNN, MASS., on  
the following news stand: Boston & Co.  
Petrols and Stationery, Humphrey St.,  
Swampscott; Burke's Drug Store, corner  
Ocean and Lewis St.; Davis, corner Broad  
and Silsbee St.; Lander, Central St.;  
Poltrino, 88 Lewis St.; Davis, corner Broad  
and Silsbee St.; Solar, Andrew St.; Viris,  
Hall St.; Washington Fruit, Olympia  
Block.

COAL

Anthracite and Bituminous, and Wood  
Sprague, Breed, Stevens & Newhall, Inc.  
8 Central Square

Malden

"HIGGINS"

"Malden's Leading Shoe Store"  
Your inspection of our new spring offer-  
ings is solicited.  
102 PLEASANT STREET

DOROTHY BENHAM

Millinery  
147 PLEASANT ST.  
Telephone 0681-W Malden

New Bedford

THE HOUSEHOLD FURNISHING

COMPANY  
HOME FURNISHINGS  
984 Purchase Street

Taber

FURNITURE COMPANY  
New Bedford, Mass.  
REAL GOOD FURNITURE  
For Every Room in the House

Cummings & Cummings

Meat Vegetables Fruit  
GROCERS  
98-104 William Street  
Tel. New Bedford 651

Guilford Dairy

Pure Milk and  
Cream  
J. T. FERNANDES, Prop.  
50 DARTMOUTH ST., TEL. 2601  
LUDLOW PARAPHERNELIA

BLAIR CO. SIGNS

For the attainment of better reception consult  
The Radio Research Laboratories  
512 County Street Tel. 1287-34

Spencer Corsets

SARAH V. JENCKES  
187 Newton St. Tel. 4266

OLSON & APPELEY

General Contractors  
Houses, Mills, Stores & Alterations & Repairs  
DAILY SERVICE IN DEVELOPING AND  
PRINTING

THE PRINT SHOP

8 So. Sixth St. New Bedford  
HARTLEY, HAMMOND CO.  
SANTARY PLUMBING  
128 Acushnet Ave., New Bedford, Mass.

JAMES E. LILLEY

Meats, Groceries and Provisions  
Tel. 1540 Cor. Cedar and Parker Sts.

A. C. GARDNER, Jeweler

Established 1807  
761 Purchase St. Superior Repair Service

Newton

Weed's

Newtonville Garage

Courteous and Efficient Service Always  
REPAIRING CARBS FOR HIRE  
701 Washington St., NEWTONVILLE  
Tel. Newton North 136-M

NONANTUM COAL CO.

Newtonville, Mass.  
Your order with us insures good clean,  
coal, careful service, prompt delivery.  
Tel. N. 0282

The Christian Science Monitor

IS FOR SALE IN NEWTON, on the follow-  
ing news stand: J. J. Perry, 285 Wash-  
ington St., Newton; Newtonville News Co.,  
255 Walnut St., Newtonville; Newton  
News Co., 1278 Washington St., West New-  
ton; Algonzo Bros., 1391 Washington St.,  
West Newton; B. Woodman & Son, 1241  
Centre St., Newton Centre; R. J. Coulter,  
472 Woodward St., Waban.

MORSE & BEALS

FLORISTS

Fairbank Bldg. Phone 4400  
BROMLEY JERSEY FROCKS, \$25.00  
They do not hug the figure  
BROMLEY-SHEPARD CO., Inc.  
Around the corner from the Y. W. O. A.

CLARK'S INC.

Millinery and Gowns 775 Merrimack Street  
Exclusive but not expensive.

BAGLEY'S YD GARAGE

Storage, Oil, Gasoline and Accessories  
308-310 Westford Street Phone 6147  
LAWRENCE, MASS.

VALLEY TEXTILE CO.

Dress Goods, Silks, Woolens, Cottons, Linens,  
etc., Samples on request.  
20 Prescott Street

BELL'S "BETTER FOOD" SHOP

12 Bridge Street  
BREAD, CAKE AND PASTRY  
Finest Quality

Lynn

ISABELLE HALL PHILBROOK  
CORSETTE  
223 Union St. (Next Strand Theatre Entrance)  
Tel. 5613 Lynn

ELEANOR BRIGHAM CANDIES

SALTED NUTS  
4 Atlantic Street, Lynn, Mass.  
Personal attention given to mail orders

Advance

Sale of Furs

Now in Progress  
25 to 33 1-3%  
lower than  
September 1st Prices

THE WALLACE CO.

Kindly mention The Christian Science Monitor

MOHAWK GROCERY AND

FRUIT CO.

-FREE DELIVERY  
136 South Street Tel. 2450

MASSACHUSETTS

Pittsfield

Advance

FUR SALE

Hudson Seal

COATS

Handsome 48-inch models, trimmed  
with Sable and Gray Squirrel, Mink  
and Skunk  
\$400

HOLDEN & STONE CO.

Please mention The Christian Science Monitor  
Athenrum Furniture Co.  
D. J. SHAW, Mgr. 207 North St.  
"A Good Place to Trade"  
Where you can buy Furniture with con-  
fidence that the prices are right and  
merchandise guaranteed.  
For Quality of Meats and Service  
Call on the  
BOSTON CASH  
Tel. 3170 and 3171  
FRED ACKERMAN, Prop.

Mandigo's

11 Fenn Street  
We are headquarters for United States  
Goodyear and Superior Automobile  
Tires and Tubes  
THE ALLING RUBBER CO.  
128 NORTH STREET  
THE FLOWER SHOP, INC.  
40 Fenn Street  
The Best of Flowers  
and Service as good  
NEW YORK CASH GROCERY  
AND MARKET  
Service—Value—Quality  
LEATHER GOODS  
TRUNKS—BAGS—CASES  
GAMWELL'S  
LEATHER GOODS DEPT.  
120 Columbus Ave.  
HERMAN'S APPAREL SHOP  
FOR WOMEN  
High grade merchandise at low prices.  
453 NORTH STREET  
SPECIAL FOR THIS WEEK  
OLD DUTCH ELECTRIC  
Radio Lamp \$2.49  
THE MEYER STORE, INC.  
Cor. North & Summer Sts. Open Every Eve.  
458 North St. Phone 1441-W

MALDENWOOD CLEANSERS

DYERS—PLEATERS

HENRY KAHL

FOOTWEAR and REAL ESTATE  
415-417 North Street PITTSFIELD, MASS.

CHAMBERLAIN BROS.

Stationery and Office Supplies  
20 SOUTH STREET  
W. H. SHEDD  
Plumbing and Heating  
76 Plunkett Street Pittsfield, Mass.

W. H. COOLEY CO.

Fancy Groceries, Meats, Fruits  
Vegetables and Confectionery  
RAINEY & ACLEY  
are the HALLMARK Jewelers  
for Pittsfield  
Always something new and special for gifts.

THE SUN PRINTING CO.

General Commercial Printers  
Since 1800  
Colonial Restaurant  
HOME COOKED FOOD  
140 South Street. Tel. 3691

J. W. BALZER, Cabinet Maker

60 Columbus Avenue  
For CHAMBERLIN METAL WEATHER STRIPS  
For Windows and Doors

GEORGE L. MACK

JEWELER  
Watch, Clock and Jewelry Repairing  
26 Dunham Street

Buy Cooper's Coal

FLOWERS BY WIRE  
ANYWHERE, ANY TIME  
F. I. DRAKE & CO.  
170 North Street Tel. 622-R

LEVY'S HAT SHOP

Now Located at  
HOLDEN & STONE'S  
BAMBY BREAD  
BIGLEY'S BAKERY  
84 Columbus Avenue

THE CLARICE SHOP

GOSBARD and LA CAMILLE  
Front Lace Corsets  
WHISTLER ART SHOP  
254 North Street  
Unusual Assortment of Attractive Gifts at  
\$1.00 each.

ALFRED H. CORN

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Tailor  
Dyeing, Cleaning, Pressing and Repairing  
230 North Street 101 Elm Street

MRS. A. P. CLARK

Millinery  
28 BANK ROW

The Christian Science Monitor

IS FOR SALE IN PITTSFIELD, MASS., on  
the following news stand: Berkshire  
News Co., 48 North St.

Waltham

WILLIAM W. STOKES

PLUMBING, HEATING and HARDWARE  
380 W. Main Street  
Telephone Wal. 3120

The Christian Science Monitor

IS FOR SALE IN WALTHAM on the follow-  
ing news stand: Kinnery Bros., 290  
Moody St., W. N. T. Church, 300  
Prescott Emerson, 44 Church St.

Weymouth

DONALD G. WILBAR

SHOES—RUBBERS—HOSIERY  
Washington Square, Weymouth

Winthrop

The Christian Science Monitor

IS FOR SALE IN WINTHROP, MASS., on  
the following news stand: At either of  
Trotter & Hain's Stores, Winthrop Centre,  
Winthrop Beach, Winthrop Highland Sta-  
tion; also at S. M. Patterson's, Ingalls's  
Station.

Winchester

W. K. HUTCHINSON CO.

MARKET  
Spinach from our own farm, 10c peck.  
Telephone Winchester 0782

GEO. ARNOLD & SON

Do it with flowers  
Phone Win. 305

BLAISDELL'S MARKET

Groceries, Meats, Provisions  
612 Main Street Tel. Win. 1271

The Christian Science Monitor

IS FOR SALE IN WORCESTER, MASS., on  
the following news stand: The Bancroft Hotel,  
Franklin St.; The Browne Supply Co.,  
118 Main St.; J. J. Easton Co., 428 Main  
St.; S. P. Hawley, 559 Main St.; The  
Jones Supply Co., 601 Main St.; Chas. P.  
Sarrano, 848 Main St.; E. P. Stone, 624 1/2  
Main St.

Worcester

Wells G. Ruggles

Real Estate Insurance  
1001 Hancock Street Tel. Granite 0603

WILLIAM E. FRITZ

JEWELER  
1548 Hancock Street Telephone Connection  
THERICE STUDIO  
PORTRAITURE—UNUSUAL  
FRAMES—FRAMES—FRAMES  
9 Cliveden Street Granite 0563

RALPH COAL CO.

33 Weston Avenue, Wollaston  
Granite 0830

MacKENZIE & FOSTER

Picture and Supplies—Motor Repairs  
8 Cliveden Street Granite 4220

G. G. GRANT CO.

GROCERIES, MEATS AND PROVISIONS  
408 Hancock St., Northford Docks  
Tel. 1345 or 1600 Free Delivery

The Christian Science Monitor

IS FOR SALE IN QUINCY, MASS., on  
the following news stand: Walker-Barlow  
Co., Beale St., Wollaston, Mass.; Mr.  
Henry J. Bane, 86 Sagamore St., Atlantic,  
Mass.

MASSACHUSETTS

Quincy

"Complete Home Furnishers"

Edison and Brunswick  
Photographs and Records

W. G. Shaw

ON THE SQUARE Quincy, Mass.

MEN'S DARN PROOF

GUARANTEED HOSE  
3 Pairs Guaranteed for 3 Months  
Cotton Socks ..... 3 Pairs for \$1.00  
Merino Socks ..... 3 Pairs for \$1.25  
Pure Silk ..... 3 Pairs for \$3.00  
The Only Guaranteed Hose Made

TALBOT-QUINCY, INC.

1887 Hancock Street QUINCY, MASS.

FRED P. CRONIN

PAINTING AND

DECORATING

Telephone Braintree 716

Always as Close as

Your Telephone

It's such a convenience  
OLD COLONY LAUNDRY  
Phone Granite 5000

Laconia

LAKESIDE FILLING STATION

F. J. PHILLIPS, Mgr.  
THAT GOOD OLD FASHIONED  
Tires, Tubes and Accessories D. W. Highway

GUAY & GODDARD HARDWARE CO.

Everything in Hardware, Paints, Roofing  
Paper, Plumbing Tackle, Sporting Goods, House  
and Sign Painting.  
175 Main Street, Laconia, N. H.

KNIGHT & HUNTRESS CO.

New Hampshire's Modern, Up-to-date  
DEPARTMENT STORE  
353 Main Street Laconia, N. H.

LYDIARD COMPANY

Meats—Fish—Groceries  
483 Main St. Free Delivery Tel. 681-822

LACONIA FLOWER STORE

Florist  
Mail orders filled  
VICTROLAS and RECORDS  
CAMPBELL OUTFITTER—Our large stock of  
Rugs, Carpets, Mirrors, Calendars, Glass  
Crochery, Earthenware, Aluminum, Tin, Hard-  
ware, Cutlery, and all good goods.  
warranting our patronage. B. & S. DEPART-  
MENT STORE, Laconia and Newbury, N. H.

MRS. E. H. CHASE

MILLINERY, ART GOODS, GIFTS  
AND YARNS  
WESLEY D. SANBORN  
ELECTRICAL CONTRACTOR  
Electrical Fixtures Electrical Supplies  
Electrical Installations of every kind  
601 Main Street Laconia, N. H.

E. G. BAKER, CO.

STATIONERS and PRINTERS  
Office and School Supplies  
632 MAIN STREET

HARRY A. SLEEPER







# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 16, 1924

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

## EDITORIALS

About all that political party managers and platform builders can do in presenting candidates and issues in the forthcoming elections in the United States has been done. The nominees, in the national contest, have been chosen, notified, and formally enrolled as standard bearers of their several parties.

### The Deciding Factor in the Elections

With serious thought, no doubt, they have prepared and delivered their speeches of acceptance, in which they have seen fit to amplify or modify the platform declarations made in their behalf. The campaign oratory which will follow these formalities will not greatly add to or detract from the sum of human knowledge already gained.

With this realized there comes the somewhat emphatic conviction that the future welfare of the Nation, if all that has been said is true, rests with the people of the United States who are qualified to go to the polls in November and express, finally and conclusively, their individual choice in the election of candidates, and their irrevocable decision upon the political issues presented. And with this realization it is well to take serious account of the fact that this expression of choice and decision is not made collectively or by groups. The responsibility is that of the individual, not of the mass of which the individual forms a part and in which he or she is but a single unit. Therefore, properly regarded, the individual is to decide the issues of the election, and, inferentially, the economic, political, and industrial course which the Nation as a whole shall pursue.

As has been so often observed, the result of no national election in the United States within recent years has been decided by a strict partisan vote. No party has, of late years, shown itself powerful enough, numerically, to control a national election. The results of the coming election, it is now apparent, will not be determined by the enrolled adherents of either of the two great parties. In November next, just as in the elections of 1912, 1916, and 1920, the balance of power will doubtless be wielded by what has come to be known as the floating vote.

But in the coming elections this unpledged or floating strength promises to be much greater than in any former year. Millions of American women who have recently manifested an interest in political affairs, particularly in the enforcement of the country's laws, in the Government's relations with the governments of other countries, in child labor, in laws protecting and safeguarding women in their homes and their children in the schools, will this year perform, or fail to perform, a duty which they have learned to realize is incumbent upon them. Besides these, there are many newly naturalized voters who have achieved American citizenship by the somewhat difficult methods which have in later years been imposed. Not all of these are committed to the traditions of any political party. Yet their vote, when cast, will count as much in fixing the general result as will that of their neighbor, or their employer, or the political spinster who, in the final analysis, may be able to control only his own vote.

It is an encouraging indication of the interest felt in the matter of expressing individual choice that the National League of Women Voters in the United States is conducting a country-wide campaign of education along this line. Never before in the history of the Nation has the responsibility of its women been as great as in the forthcoming election. Never before, since the days of the Civil War, has the responsibility of voters as a whole been as great. The issues have been squarely joined. The decision rests with those who can no longer afford to shirk their responsibility, either as individuals or as partisans.

When, twenty-eight years ago, a determined effort was made by a large percentage of the American people to bring about the restoration of silver as a joint measure of values, with a view to the establishment of international bimetalism, under which both gold and silver would become monetary standards throughout the world, the most effective argument against the proposal was the claim that all the gold then in the United States would be withdrawn by foreign creditors, leaving that country on a silver basis. The fear of losing the comparatively small amount of gold serving as a basis for national bank notes, United States Treasury certificates, and other forms of currency, was an influential factor in defeating the movement for bimetalism.

The remarkable changes in the international financial situation following the outbreak of the World War, which resulted in the United States becoming the great creditor nation, have had the effect of creating a new gold problem. Instead of too little of that metal, the condition today is that the American gold holdings constitute by far the larger part of the world's supply, and are conceded to be much greater than is actually needed in order to maintain a stable currency based upon the gold standard. Instead of alarm lest the gold in the United States be sent abroad, the problem now is how to dispose of the immense surplus to the advantage of its owners, and of the industrial and commercial interests of other countries. Many of these countries are in urgent need of more gold for stabilizing their currencies, so long inflated by war-time expedients of great paper currency issues.

Efforts looking to a general restoration of the gold standard have been made by a few nations, but have, to a large extent, been frustrated by their inability to secure the gold necessary for reorganizing their inflated financial systems. Under these conditions it would seem that the proposed loan to Germany by American investors should be welcomed, both

as affording a practicable method for disposing of American surplus gold, and for aiding in the work of economic and financial rehabilitation for Europe. By those who hold to the quantitative theory of the relation of a country's gold supply to the price of commodities, and who believe that with a decreased amount of gold in the United States there would be a desirable deflation in the price of manufactured goods and dwelling rents, such as occurred four years ago in prices of farm products, the transfer of a considerable percentage of the American stock of gold to Europe should be favorably regarded. More gold than is actually needed to insure the redemption of the great volume of paper currencies of the United States would seem to be merely "a breed of barren metal."

On Jan. 10, 1925, according to the Treaty of Versailles, one section of the Rhineland which is occupied by the Allies under the Treaty should be evacuated, but the French do not admit that there can be a beginning of evacuation next year. M. Poincaré pointed out that the withdrawal of the allied troops from any section of the Rhineland was conditional, according to the terms of the Treaty, on the fulfillment by Germany of its obligations. Since Germany has not fulfilled its obligations, it is held that the periods of occupation mentioned in the Treaty have not yet even begun to run.

The evacuation is to take place in three parts: the first retirement of troops was to be five years after the application of the Treaty; the second was to be ten years after the Treaty came into force; the third was to be fifteen years later than January, 1920. But if the sectional withdrawals are contingent on the satisfactory fulfillment of the Treaty conditions, the total abandonment of the Rhineland by the Allies is subordinated to the sense of security against German aggression that the Allies may or may not feel when the moment to determine the cessation of the occupation arrives.

Now, as France contends that owing to the nonratification of the Triple Pact of 1919, and owing to the refusal of England to enter into the pact of mutual guarantees proposed at Geneva, and owing to the growth of nationalism in Germany, there is no assurance of safety; it is argued that the French, at any rate, are entitled to remain in the Rhineland.

It is obvious that this argument, if accepted, would justify the perpetual occupation of the Rhineland. This is indeed a serious outlook, but it is not only M. Poincaré who maintains this thesis; M. Henri Tardieu, one of the makers of the Treaty, insists that such an interpretation was intended. M. Herriot, in the Senate, definitely declared that he could not consider the first five years to have expired next January, because Germany had not carried out its obligations.

Now it so happens that the portion of the Rhineland which should be evacuated if the five-year clause is valid is the zone in which the British have their garrison. The British hold the bridgehead of Cologne. The British appear to have decided to evacuate this bridgehead. It is clear that if one bridgehead is released to Germany, it is of little use holding the other bridgeheads of the Rhine; therefore it is to be presumed, if the French are logical, that they will themselves proceed to occupy Cologne. There is here matter for serious dispute.

The French case is that while they hold the Rhine, a new war directed against France is practically impossible; the moment they let go, unless they have first received satisfactory assurances, both from the Allies and from Germany, there will be the risk of a new German aggression. They hold, therefore, that they are serving the cause of peace.

However much one may deprecate this French reasoning, it is impossible to ignore it. Throughout all the discussions which have been held, the main preoccupation of the French has not been so much the possibility of obtaining reparation payments, as the necessity of obtaining security. That is the key to all the quarrels of Europe. Whether the reparation problem is solved or not does not materially affect the fundamental situation, one way or another. Before there can be true peace in Europe, the French must believe that Germany will not, or cannot, attack them again. In other words, the European problem is a moral problem as well as a material problem. There must be eradicated the sentiment of hatred and the sentiment of fear.

Hatred on the one side and fear on the other will make fresh conflicts inevitable. It is probable enough that Germany would forget its desire for revenge if France would set aside its feeling of fear, which is responsible for much that has happened during the past six years.

Perhaps only the giving of some kind of pact to France will bring about the better conditions in which, fear being dispelled, hatred too will disappear, and the countries of the Continent can settle down to live in amity side by side.

An American diplomatist in the Balkans described the Pachitch regime in Jugostavia in a brief sentence when he said recently: "It couldn't be worse." Such was the extent of the shadow over its own national life which the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes dispelled when it entrusted its destinies, for the time being at least, to a cabinet made up of various political and racial groups, including Muhammadans, with Liuba Davidovitch at its head.

The Davidovitch Cabinet will have an Augean stable to clear, thanks to the personal limitations of Nikola Pachitch. If it possesses the intelligence requisite to its task, it will do away at the outset with the Pachitch conception of the tripartite kingdom, with its large non-Serbian majority, as "Greater Serbia," to

### Fear and Hatred in Europe

be administered according to the predilections and for the benefit of the Serbian minority. Such a conception of the situation can bring only a disastrous termination to the interesting experiment which the peacemakers made possible by creating Jugostavia.

Then, if it have its wits about it, the Davidovitch Cabinet will put an emphatic end to the racial oppressions which have arisen out of the Pachitch conception of the "S. C. S.," as the Jugoslavians initial their kingdom, as "Greater Serbia." It will abandon the Serb attempt to destroy nationalities that have their roots deep in the soil of history, and grant a measure of local autonomy which will greatly relieve the growing pains of the monarchy.

It is a hopeful sign of the present order of things in Jugostavia, that even King Alexander, who until recently had clung to Pachitch with pathetic loyalty, at last reached the parting of the ways, where, to insure the safety of the Karageorgievich crown, he found it necessary to deny his further support of the Pachitch scheme of narrow chauvinism, in such sharp conflict with the newer order.

Jugostavia under the Pachitch regime was one of the quaking spots of the surface of the political earth. Friends of peace everywhere will gladly hope that the new Government in Belgrade will have the vision, the intelligence, and the good judgment to realize its opportunity and to make Jugostavia an aid, instead of an obstacle, to the fulfillment of the world's great desire.

Musical activities in New York, which may be said to have had their sphere always right on the border between down town and up town, seem to be seeking a new frontier. As the city has pursued its growth northward on the island of Manhattan, they have found encampment, period by period, in the zone where shops end and residences begin, following the course of the ancient up-river thoroughfare known as Broadway. For the last ten years or more, they have been centered about West Forty-Second Street, in the neighborhood of the New York Public Library and the Grand Central Station.

Now, they are evidently releasing their hold on this locality and are laying claim to the region around West Fifty-Seventh Street, close to Central Park. The change is not, however, to be described in regular terms of motion. It neither begins nor ends at a particular day of the calendar and instant of the clock. It is not, as in timberland custom, a case of "hay-wire up your belongings and pack off tomorrow morning." To indicate how long drawn out the process can be, opera was established in the first of the two districts in question long before musical activities generally moved in there. Symphony concerts, again, have been an institution in the second of them for the last thirty years. Things, indeed, do not go according to a particularly exigent time-table. They do, nevertheless, take at certain moments a decided turn. And the year 1924 may be regarded as dating the definite abandonment of the West Fortieths for the West Fiftieths. The selling of Aeolian Building on West Forty-Second Street, lately announced, can hardly be thought of otherwise than as a farewell, even though Aeolian Building concert managements hold out at the old stand, and Aeolian Hall recitals continue in the old auditorium, for another five years.

So much on the side of good-by. On the side of greeting, there is to be mentioned, for one thing, the setting-up in business of a number of musical managements and the locating of the headquarters of the musicians' union, within two or three years, at Broadway and West Fifty-Seventh Street; and for another, the revival of the name of Chickering Hall, formerly famous in Boston, as the designation for a studio building going up on West Fifty-Seventh Street, near Fifth Avenue. Does music go before and business follow after? Or does music react to commercial pressure and do the best it can to keep out of the way? Which way to explain the situation probably matters little. The band leads the procession, but acts according to orders. The frontier has to be. Where the musical interests find their duty, is in giving to music itself definition, romance and beauty.

So much on the side of good-by. On the side of greeting, there is to be mentioned, for one thing, the setting-up in business of a number of musical managements and the locating of the headquarters of the musicians' union, within two or three years, at Broadway and West Fifty-Seventh Street; and for another, the revival of the name of Chickering Hall, formerly famous in Boston, as the designation for a studio building going up on West Fifty-Seventh Street, near Fifth Avenue.

Does music go before and business follow after? Or does music react to commercial pressure and do the best it can to keep out of the way? Which way to explain the situation probably matters little. The band leads the procession, but acts according to orders. The frontier has to be. Where the musical interests find their duty, is in giving to music itself definition, romance and beauty.

## Editorial Notes

While some may think that the statement cannot be true—in view of the almost interminable length of some speeches, etc., to which the public is subjected today—yet there probably is no doubt that people are not forced to endure, in this respect, as much as were their forefathers. Anyhow, a bulletin recently put out by the Methodist Episcopal Church would seem to bear out this contention beyond peradventure. This is how it reads in part:

Records of the early history of Dickinson College show that our great-grandfathers and grandmothers thought nothing of sitting through an entire day of speech-making to see their sons and daughters graduate. The salutary oration, delivered in Latin, was scarcely less flowery than the string of speeches that followed. A two-hour intermission allowed the auditors a brief respite to normalcy.

That the air mail service, which will probably be started in Honduras quite shortly, will revolutionize the postal activities there is self-evident when the facts surrounding the present state of affairs are realized. The 150-mile stretch from coast to coast, for example, will be covered in about one and one-half hours, whereas, under the automobile and horseback arrangement now employed, the mails from one coast city to another are seldom delivered in less than a week or two, although the trip itself may be made in about two days. When the proposed system is inaugurated, the people affected are likely to feel that they have suddenly been transported from seventeenth century conditions to the ultra-modern without passing through any intermediate stages.

## Maps and Men and Mountains

MADRID, Aug. 1.—The optimistic vagueness of the caretaker of a geographical society in Madrid had swept me away to the clouds like a gesture. Like all Spanish caretakers, the good lady smiled and bowed, was familiar, and said how much she regretted all I asked for was impossible. In Spain "impossible" is merely a length of time, a dignified pause in the unfolding of events. "Now, if only a map of Morocco would do," she said, telling her husband to get the steps and to bring down the Tetuan section.

I insisted I was going to the Asturias. "What a pity! What a pity!" she cried, wagging her head and waving her sorrow toward me with both arms. "I have a guide-book to Madrid and a map of the world and a book of meteorological figures. If they would do? And it is beautiful, this map of Morocco. The color! The lines! The red dots! The black ones! It was the very Ministry of War which made it. What a pity! Not that their maps seem to do them much good," she added caustically.

By this her husband had found the map I wanted. "But here," she said, "here I have one after all. This is a beautiful map, beautiful, most beautiful! Ah, but what a map! This is a map! With such a map one could orientate oneself divinely all round the world."

The sky was blue. The sun was hot. I put the map under my arm and felt already in the cool Picos. I believed her. But if she had heard the scorn of the French climber I met in the heart of the Picos a fortnight later!

"Monsieur," he said, looking at my map, "for these parts one needs a map, one needs a map. This is a horrid little map. It is not worth the paper it is printed on. No man of sense would trust himself to such a collection of falsities. Now, if you had a map like this," he said, taking a package from his pocket, "you could walk the whole of the Picos blindfold. This is—this is a map."

I was impressed. I learned later he had made the map himself.

The "horrid little map," by which we were to orientate ourselves, had its moments of romance, its days of disillusion and human inaccuracy. How often its inches became miles. With the flat impartiality of paper it coupled the high and the low in an unsmiling whiteness. It had no respect for heights or for the depths. It was as impassive before mountain as before plains. But it could betray itself. At times its sensitive lines had the delicate plainness of the lowland country or the nervous beauty of the mountains. But often, where would seem on the emotionless paper to be an unimportant pair of leagues which Borrow would never have mentioned, would be a laborious sunny ascent. Or, as with the sinister gorge which runs from Oseja to Cangas de Onís, a bare straight line would hide all that was terrible in nature, and unexpected. Impassively our map would tell us of the topography. At Cabezón we arrogantly ran our fingers along the

### LETTERS to the EDITOR

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor makes no promise to accept or to print them, and does not undertake to hold himself or the paper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are declined.

#### "Prisoners and Their Conduct"

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

I have read Mr. H. C. Hill's letter published in one of your recent issues, in answer to my letter to you on "Prisoners and Their Conduct," and was glad to note his views on the subject. Criminality is the product of various causes, the same as the causes for which prisoners have been imprisoned are various, and that is what makes the matter so complex. After years of experience practical penologists agree that the first need in a better prison system is to have the industrial system within the prisons so organized that the prisoners can have steady work in some useful activity. They find that as this is an industrial society, the most important thing is to inculcate the habit of steady work, and that this has a very high educational value in itself. It is important to pay a wage, as otherwise, instead of the work being beneficial to the prisoners, they develop resentment because they are forced to do work without remuneration.

Of course in addition I feel that it is also important to give the prisoners education, along vocational and other lines, but the first step is for the industrial system. The so-called "molly-coddling" is very often due to the fact that there is no activity in which the prisoners can be regularly employed, and therefore a condition of idleness among them comes about as a natural result. Great difficulties confront the prisoner when he comes out of prison and goes back into the world, and one of the great difficulties to him and to the public is removed when the economic remedy is properly applied.

In my letter I mentioned the importance of having the right kind of wardens, keepers and others in authority. Their example and methods of treatment must have great influence on the prisoner and on the mental and moral attitude of the prisoner after his discharge. A mean and low-grade people are placed over the prisoners, you cannot expect good results. Unfortunately our method of entirely cutting off prisoners from their family and making it very hard, if at all possible, for him to get back to normal family life after his discharge, makes the moral condition very difficult, to say the least. I have often explained that I am against "molly-coddling," but to degrade the prisoners and ill-treat them as is still being done today in many prisons can only have a bad effect.

ADOLPH LEWISOHN  
New York, N. Y.

roads and said: "We will get to there by tonight," but a day's walking soon put us in our places. The map, with its junta of unrelenting kilometers, assumed the dictatorship. A host of barefooted and unadorned hikers would have been but for the humanizing visions of the great hills and the near brows of the little ones we saw between its lines; cold and without the glamour of kings before the courtly people who greeted us on its roads. Never did paper live so. After a week one might have said the red lines had welcome flowing in them. The map became human. It came down from the heights and "orientation," where the Madrid caretaker had swept it. It came down to the delicious, human, "horridness" of the French climber, and now has the familiar untidiness and kindly perverseness of old hats and boots and sticks and packs and common traveling things.

I look at the black spot which is Cabuernaiga. After four hours walking in the heat of the day through a genial green, blue and windy haying country, I remember we found a spring spurting water by the roadside. We drank full drafts of the hill's cold water. A road inspector wearing a nightgown and a pajama suit, came and talked with us about the crops and the weather and the way we had come and the way we were going, and put us on the right road to the village. "The nervous red line with its microscopic bend looked innocent enough, but the next few miles over the humped shoulders of the hills were the stiffest I have done for a long while, and were a revelation of the perky and "horridness" of maps. At the top for consolation we saw the still vision of the Picos. We lay exhausted on the

turf, with the wide panorama, and the reckless, incredible piling up of the mountains to wonder at. We knew the exaltation of seeing frail peaks hanging like a chain of mist from cloud to cloud, of seeing things etherealized by communion with a far-off sky.

I have seen great distances—the fast blue of Connemara, the light of the Mourne mountains, and again in Spain the snowy Nevada. Where is the sentimentalist, the commonplace romantic, who will deny these are "hills of dreams," places that the eye of heaven visits?—ports and happy havens? of inward journeys? We feared the wind blowing in the cropped grass and the blue thistles about us would melt the vision. But it hung, faint and permanent, like that perfect beauty poets try to capture. Then rain clouds came down and we saw it with our eyes no more.

Downhill, butterflies of the vivaciousness of summer over the bracken. A blackbird floated over the brambles into the pools of sunlight standing between the hills. The air was shrill with the scissoring of grasshoppers. The white road belted the hill and dropped like a ribbon into the valley four feet deep in upstanding maize. There we heard voices again after the silences of the hills. "Hooded women were cutting hay with sickles and gentle ox carts with spokeless wheels went lightly down to the occasional half sleepy, half rousing cry of 'Vaca!' and the low noises of rural peace. The road to 'Carmona' said the driver of a team as we passed. 'Keep following this road, following, following, following!' Adios!"

Across the road a beetle was climbing warily from flint to flint. Mapless, he was orientating himself divinely. V. S. P.

## The Odyssey of a Ford

HOSPITALITY is not necessarily confined to the south. The Browns of New Plymouth have a large share of it. This fine section of irrigated land in southwestern Idaho has been reached after a day of diversified traveling through sagebrush and sand, wooded stretches, orchards, and rich irrigated tracts. The Browns live off the highway and possibly have retained their kindly feeling for tourists who are waiting in too many of them. We tell our names and something about our trip. "Come in," he says, "we want you to feel at home." Soon we are visiting in friendly fashion through the living-room, a pleasant, comfortable place to spend an evening. By the way, in the bedroom of this home we found the first mirror since leaving Spokane.

"Do you care for music?" John asks. We tell him we do, and for the next two hours we enjoy a varied musical program on the phonograph, including everything from the "Blue Danube" to Harry Linder in his imitable pieces. Then we started chatting quietly, seated in comfortable rocking chairs of modern make. Outside, water from the irrigation ditches is flooding the yard and spreading to the fields.

"This irrigated land certainly pays for itself," I assert, sure of my ground, for I have passed through much dry land with "crop failure," written over much of it. "It is valuable land, but it isn't paying expenses now," Mr. Brown asserts. "Between Fruitvale and New Plymouth lies one of the richest tracts in Idaho, land valued at \$250 to \$500 an acre. We can produce anything and always be sure of a fine crop, but we cannot sell our product to cover the expense of raising it. Taxes here are \$5 an acre. If a farmer needs money he has to pay from \$5 to 10 per acre to get it. The only salvation for the farmers is in active co-operation, but co-operative associations so far have not been a success, for the farmers themselves will not work together, and the men at the head do not always work for the farmers. So far little has been gained by organizing."

"The farmers here don't blame any political party for their predicament. They realize that they are some to blame themselves. They bought too much land during the war and went into debt to pay for it. If they could have been satisfied with what they had, they wouldn't be losing their places today."

Mr. Brown is decidedly optimistic. He feels that better times for the farmer are coming—if the farmers will co-operate in working out their own salvation, and not spend their time in unprofitable complaining about conditions. Mr. Brown has small faith in the promises of any group of politicians who volunteer to remedy conditions for the farmers' vote. "Let them act and not talk and they will not need to plead with us to support them. Actions speak louder than words and we're watching the actions."

We are leaving the Browns after a breakfast that a high-priced hotel would have trouble duplicating. Fresh peas in cream, sausage from home, porkers, biscuits delicately browned, rich milk and raspberries and cream—all for 50 cents for the two of us.

We are finding many irrigated farms between New Plymouth and Boise—all rich in crops. Leaving Boise we again encounter the sagebrush land—valueless unless irrigated.

"It is the farmer's own fault!" This comment by an "old timer," a man who has farmed for half a century, is startling. "Isn't that a strong statement?" I ask of this man who now has a tract of 14 acres near Blackfoot. He is, at the time I am talking with him, on his way to fill a barrel with water at the plant of a power company on the Malad River. The barrel is on a low platform supported by wooden wheels and is hauled by a sleek horse for years the companion of this energetic farmer with decided ideas. Both horse and driver look prosperous and independent.

"Began farming in New York

State," he continues. "Moved west to North Dakota; sold out and came on to Montana. Never lost money farming. Most of the trouble is the farmers don't know when to sell. They hang on hoping they're going to get more when they ought to be satisfied with less. I remember when wheat was selling for \$1.25, I sold that was coming in. It was a good price. Then wheat tumbled to 60 cents and it just about served them right. Rye, too, I let go early and they got about half for nothing. It's just ridiculous, the judgment they use. Now when land was way up, what did they do? They bought a lot more. I sold mine and cleared close to \$20,000. That's enough for any man to have. I came on here and bought this 14-acre tract, plenty for me, and it's keeping me real comfortable. Old Pal here and I have been together close to 30 years. He's got more judgment in him than most farmers I've met."

Leaving this unusual farmer with no complaints, we find a strange assortment of farming conditions. Before we reach Hagerman we are dodging thousands of jack rabbits. More than once it is necessary to stop the car to let them scamper to safety. These rabbits look down to us, for sagebrush alone cannot be a palatable meal. Fringing this sagebrush is a narrow stretch of fertile land bordering the Snake River producing good garden crops. The rabbits particularly enjoy, but this is protected by a closely woven wire fence extending to the ground. The scene is unusual. At our right stretches the dusty sagebrush; before us are thousands of brown rabbits; at our left the narrow stretch of vegetation; beyond, the sparkling blue of Snake River and across the river a "thousand springs" tumbling over and out of brown walls. Behind us, and beyond us, are wonderful groups and avenues of poplar trees. A most unusual mixture of wild life, desert land, plenty of water at hand and proof of what a little water will do to a piece of otherwise almost worthless land.

It is growing dusk and we are seeking a place to stay for the night. At one home we make inquiries. It is not stretching a bit when I say that the place and the people are in a way and a pig goat strolls out of the kitchen. We leave, sure there is no room for us here. We try farther on. This home is almost cithed and nearly 100 years old. It is the home of modern farmers—a white bungalow—and as I enter it I actually miss the little inconveniences of other farm homes.

This home has a wet sink—the first we have found so far. Wedding presents to this youthful couple are still in evidence and tend to give the atmosphere up-to-the-minute-ness in details of home making. No old-fashioned furniture there. An upright piano and a round dining table are typical of other furniture in the home. The usual gasoline lamp, however, is used, as electric lights have not yet made their way out here. This tract is in the heart of what is said to be one of the richest irrigated districts in the world. Just beyond it is the town of Buhl. These are farmers of the newer type. The wife was and is a school-teacher; the husband gives one the impression of being a college man. He tells, however, the same story I have heard in homes of less pretentious appearance. "Farmers around here are losing everything. If we need money we have to pay 10 per cent for it." He says that for several years now there has been no expense. He is sanguine about it and evidently is not worrying for he hires help on his 80-acre place, which is more than most farmers I have met are able to do. However, his wife teaches school and this may be the means of helping them "hang on." She also has 200 baby chicks that are expected to do their bit in making the load lighter. I am sure breakfast here is no different from a breakfast in town. Breakfast food, fruit and toast. No eggs, fresh milk, hot biscuits—how we miss them! We pay \$1.50 for this—the progressive farmer's price for a bed and breakfast.

M. L. S.